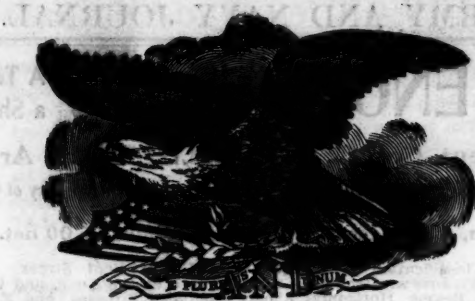


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WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Capt. Henry B. Farrar, Art. Corps, U.S.A., believes that the tone and character of the enlisted force of the Army could be greatly improved by a little more care on the part of recruiting officers and also by a somewhat more liberal treatment of enlisted men. To encourage good men to enlist and to keep unfit ones out he would establish two terms of enlistment as follows: The first enlistment to be for a period of one year, and all subsequent enlistments to be for periods of five years each. "Suppose," he says in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "the first term to be as stated for one year. As at present, a number of men at the end of six or eight months would want to leave the ranks and return to their vocations in civil life. However, with only four or six months more of service to look forward to, they would remain and perform their duty. It would not seem so long, and an honorable discharge would be worth waiting for, for a few months. Besides, of what value are these dissatisfied recruits to the Army? Their worth is nil. Would it not be better to let them go and fill our ranks with new men, to try many and find the best material, to keep and devote our attention to those who wish to make a life work of it and rise to the higher positions in the enlisted strength? One year is long enough for a recruit to decide whether or not he likes the life of a soldier, and if, after this period, he decides that he wishes to take it up permanently, then five years is not too long. The total of his first two enlistments would be the same in either case, six years. Under the system suggested the end of the first year would find the undesirable out of the Service and new men being tried. Company commanders should be enjoined to use greater care in noting on discharges if any objection to re-enlistment is known to exist. This being the condition of affairs on a peace footing many more men would return to civil life with some instruction as a soldier. The instruction would probably not be so thorough as a three-year term would give; still, considering the number of desertions under the present system forming a class not eligible to re-enlistment at any time, there would be a treble increased number who in time of war might be re-enlisted, and who would start with some idea of the fundamental principles of soldiering. The many men who are now deserters would, under the suggested system, form a class of eligible men with honorable discharges."

An officer of the Army, writing on the question of promotion by selection, says: "Some selectionists seem to consider selection necessary to reward exceptional service without making the individual a brigadier general. Why not utilize our present worthless brevet rank for this purpose? Give a certain amount of pay for each grade of brevet rank, to be drawn until the actual rank is the same. Provide also that the holder of a brevet commission shall, in time of war, be assured of volunteer rank at least equal to his brevet rank. If necessary to provide something more than honor and brevet pay in time of peace, make brevet officers eligible to certain staff positions, with the full pay of the grades in which they hold brevet rank. Give them also the benefit of the title in orders and official communications, as 'Brevet Major A. B., Captain 16th Cav.' A fair scale of additional pay for officers of brevet rank would range from \$100 per year for brevet first lieutenant up to \$150 for captain, \$200 for major, \$250 for lieutenant colonel, \$300 for colonel and \$400 for brigadier general. Thus, a first lieutenant breveted captain would receive \$150 a year in addition to the pay of his grade. If he should later render further distinguished service and receive a brevet of major his pay would be increased by \$50 per year, making a total of \$200 in addition to the pay of his grade. He would draw this \$200 per year during his service as first lieutenant and captain, and when he

reached the actual rank of major he would draw the regular pay of that grade and no more. The provision for higher command in time of war would furnish us a first list of volunteer officers and would prevent interest in the brevet becoming merely sordid. The adoption of some such scheme would, in my opinion, accomplish three highly desirable ends: we should be able to reward meritorious service without making brigadier generals we did not want, we should avoid the greatest dangers of promotion by selection, and we should rescue brevet rank from its present position of ridicule."

It is to be hoped that what Senator Scott, of West Virginia, learns during his travels to the Far East will modify his views on the subject of disbanding five of our Cavalry regiments. It certainly will if the information he acquires includes a knowledge of what the Japanese and Russians have learned from their recent experiences. It is not that the Senator loves Caesar less, but he loves Rome more. He is a good friend of the Army and has no hostility to the Cavalry, except that it stands in the way of his plans for increasing the Coast Artillery. Having a son in the Artillery, the attention of Senator Scott has naturally been directed to that arm of the Service, and he has reached the conclusion, as any intelligent man who investigated the subject must do, that there is imperative need for an addition to the forces defending our seacoasts. Knowing how indisposed Congress is to any increase in the expenses of our military establishment, the Senator has cast about to see how he can secure more artillery without overloading the Army budget, and his eye has fallen upon the Cavalry. The argument for a reduction in Cavalry proves too much, for if it is sound it means that the Cavalry are useless and should be abolished. This is so contrary to the tendency of current military opinion on the subject of cavalry that Congress will, if it consults professional opinion, hesitate to take action in the direction of a reduction in the number of our mounted men. There is a good prospect, however, that the next Congress will give us an increase in Artillery. The Secretary of War favors it, and it will, no doubt, be among the official recommendations submitted to the national Legislature. The other recommendations on behalf of the Artillery made by General Story in his able report on the subject will, no doubt, receive favorable consideration at the same time. The advantage to the Artillery of having a chief to care for its interests has been made so apparent that the other arms of the Service are expected to ask for a similar organization.

Doubtless the restoration of peace between Russia and Japan—when that desirable object is accomplished—will be followed by striking changes in the grouping of the great powers, but the belief, expressed in various quarters, that it will lead to an international agreement for disarmament is extremely fantastic. Sir Charles Dilke, in an article published in the London Standard, ventures the opinion that the powers could reach an agreement for a simultaneous reduction of armaments in the Pacific, although he is not quite sure of Germany. The excellent relations between England on the one hand, and the United States and France on the other, incline him to believe that those nations could easily persuade the other great powers to join them in a compact looking to disarmament and world-wide peace. Sir Charles is not an ardent advocate of British disarmament, but he is an optimist, and his views are interesting, though hardly convincing. "I am, not as a rule," he says, "among the most sanguine of the observers of the policy of nations, but on the present occasion may, for that very reason, allow myself to express the hope that the new groupings of the powers which may follow the close of the Far Eastern war may rather be in the nature of alliances of guarantee of status quo, combined with simultaneous reduction of armaments, at least in the Pacific, than fighting alliances looking toward it. That Germany would refuse to bind herself not to station more than a certain limited force in the Pacific ought not to form a bar to such an arrangement as I suggest, inasmuch as the powers who were parties to the undertaking might take note of the facts concerning the distribution of the powerful German squadron, and set them against mere theory. It is so certain that Germany will keep the bulk of her fleet in home waters, as the best means of strengthening her diplomacy, that her refusal to come into an international arrangement might safely be treated as having little bearing on the naval situation."

Of interest as the view of an impartial technical journal of standing is the opinion of the London Engineer as to the existing situation in connection with the Panama Canal. The Engineer refuses to take any stock in the gloomy forebodings of certain of its American contemporaries, and believes "that there is a brighter prospect to-day for the eventual triumph of the enterprise than at any period during the past ten months." Our contemporary thinks, however, that the "insensate craving for the immense, merely on account of size, which is characteristic of a certain trans-Atlantic school," has gotten us into difficulties, and that "necessary work on the Isthmus has been shamelessly neglected in favor of operations directed to a single end—that of creating a popular demand for a canal 'bigger' than that contemplated and sanctioned by Congress. But for this, much of the friction which wrecked the Canal Commission of 1904 would have been avoided, larger attention would have been devoted to the

needs of the health department, and no opportunity would have arisen for undignified recriminations and threats. By the executive order of April 3 the administration, unwisely, but with the best of intentions we believe, gave an apparent measure of countenance to the sea-level propaganda. It is very unlikely that they will again err in the same direction. They will do well to leave the question of canal design to the absolutely unfettered judgment of the Advisory Technical Board, and insist, in the meanwhile, upon a cessation of intrigue in the Isthmus, whether political or expert. A serious revival of the sea-level project would inevitably offer larger opportunity for a renaissance of 'scandals' than would be the case were prompt and final preference given to a less costly, controversial, and time-consuming design."

Among the numerous excellent recommendations made by the last Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, few compare in value with that which advocates a provision that a portion of each board of visitors shall hold over through the following year. This is a most excellent idea, and, if adopted, will do more for a fairer and more thorough understanding of the needs and necessities of the Naval Academy than almost any recommendation that has been made of recent years. Under the present regulation or custom governing the appointment of visitors to the Naval Academy, an entirely new set of men receive appointment each year; and however able and zealous these gentlemen are—and it goes without saying that they are among the best citizens of the whole country—they approach the intricate problems of the great naval school in almost complete ignorance of the previous situation. Their advice and recommendations are therefore made with but partial knowledge of the actual requirements of this great establishment, and are often in conflict with those made in some immediately preceding year by other visitors equally as able as those of the current year. If Congressional action is required for the change here recommended, it is hoped that the requisite legislation may be promptly enacted to bring about this all-important modification.

"A recent article in the JOURNAL advocates the wearing of the bronze coat of arms on the shoulder loops of the Service uniform for officers," says a correspondent. "This is one of the most practical suggestions of the hour. At this post all officers and men are required to wear the khaki helmet. Consequently there is absolutely no difference between the uniform of a private and that of a second lieutenant, and officers have time and again been compelled to pass over conduct of enlisted men, which, under the circumstances, was perfectly excusable; but such a condition of affairs should not be allowed to continue. The proposed wearing of the coat of arms will cost no officer a cent and will save much humiliation to all second lieutenants and to those enlisted men who really respect their officers, besides promoting the interests of discipline. Please do what you can towards bringing this question to early notice of those who can remedy the evil."

If the remains of John Paul Jones could have become reanimated for a brief period during the reception ceremonies at Hampton Roads, and taken a stroll with Admiral Sigsbee on the quarter deck of the Brooklyn, it is probable that the doughty sea fighter would conclude that America had the mightiest fighting ships afloat, and that whatever had happened since his death, more than a century ago, the beloved land of his adoption had undoubtedly taken the lead of all the nations. What a contrast between the crazy craft commanded by Paul Jones in fighting the battles of the infant republic and the steel battleships composing the fleet gathered at Hampton Roads for his welcome to the shores of the present great republic! In his time ship fought ship at distances all the way from half a mile to ten feet; nowadays, as in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the range varies from three to six miles.

Speaking of the war with the Filipinos under Aguinaldo at the time of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, Mr. Alleyne Ireland, in his book, "The Far Eastern Tropics," says: "If, in its political aspects, it was little but a long succession of errors, in its practical operations it disclosed a devotion and heroism on the part of the American officers and troops which place the campaign on a level with the most striking achievements of the white races in tropical warfare."

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., military secretary, Department of the East, has prepared a valuable statement supplying local data concerning garrisoned posts in the Department of the East. Information is given as to the nearest town, means of communication, railroad depot, trolley lines and stations, telegraph offices, wharves, boat landings and lines, etc., of each of the forty-two posts in the Department.

President Roosevelt has authorized the statement that for the present the Panama Canal will remain under the War Department. A transfer of the canal to the Department of State had been contemplated.

The torpedo boat Porter, Lieut. Willis McDowell, U.S.N., commanding, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 25, from Norfolk under one boiler and reported having had fog and thick weather on the passage.

Capt. Robert E. Wyllie, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in a discussion of targets for Coast Artillery practice which appears in the *Journal of the United States Artillery*, opposes the use of hypothetical targets which, he contends, do not and cannot be made to approximate to war conditions. His view is, that with a material target of the size and dimensions of a battleship, gunners in the Coast Artillery could get some idea of what their battle targets would be like, but that a hypothetical target is too immaterial for that purpose. "If we have a hypothetical target at all," he continues, "we are not approximating war conditions by assuming it to be the size of a battleship; whatever size or shape we make it does not change our conditions of firing one iota; at practice all we see is the regular pyramidal target, we bend our energies to the destruction of the object we see, and it would take a very vivid imagination so to materialize a hypothetical battleship as to make a man think that he was firing at a warship instead of at an ordnance target. The hypothetical target is simply to determine the result of the practice, not to affect the practice itself, and from the result of the practice we should obtain data which will enable us to improve our practice on the next occasion; it also affords a basis of comparison between units, leading to a healthy competitive spirit, and it gives to our superiors a measure by which they can gauge the efficiency or inefficiency of the several units, all of which tend to improvement." Noting the fact that our present method of towing targets gives a comparatively slow speed—rarely as high as ten miles and often as low as six miles an hour—which is not at all suitable for practice with rapid-fire guns, Captain Wyllie says: "The Quartermaster's Department is building boats for Artillery district service, towing targets, etc. Why cannot the equipment of such boats include a steam winch at the stern, capable of pulling the target up to the boat, at a speed equal to the speed of the boat? This would double the speed of the target, theoretically. Assuming a speed of eight miles for the boat, with a towline 700 yards in length, two minutes would elapse before the target came within 200 yards of the boat, which is long enough for a series from any of our small caliber guns. This would give much better practice for our rapid-fire gunners."

The British War Office has issued a circular to the commanding officers of Volunteers corps directing them to have their men examined, between now and October, as to their general physical fitness for active service abroad, and also to report as to how many are first-class shots. This is to be done in view of the fact that large numbers of the Volunteer force offered themselves for service in the field during the Boer war, and have expressed readiness to take a similar step in the event of another serious war. It is also a step toward Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposal to reduce the Volunteers from 230,000, at which figure they stood before the South African war, to 180,000, as it will result in all men found medically unfit being removed from their corps, and will entail the ejection of all who are below nineteen years of age and over forty-five, and of all who are not first-class shots. The scheme has aroused much opposition. The *United Service Gazette* believes it will cause serious financial troubles to the Volunteers, as it will reduce their grants from the government. A battalion fit for service may mean only 800 men and a grant of \$7,000; the same battalion with 1,200 men, even if many were unfit, would have a grant of \$10,500, and the difference might lie between financial soundness and insolvency, between maintenance or abandonment of the battalion. The *United Service* believes there is danger in the proposed reduction in the citizen army at a time when the British regular army itself has been subjected to serious reduction. A defective volunteer may not be an ideal soldier, but he is better for defensive purposes than an untrained citizen, our contemporary thinks. The *Army and Navy Gazette* disapproves of the plan still more strongly, considering it "one of those silly mistakes that will be remembered for years," as it requires men whose oath merely holds them ready to defend home shores to be medically examined as to their fitness for foreign service.

While the deplorable accidents which have recently befallen several submarine boats in the navies of Great Britain and France sharply emphasize the need of unceasing watchfulness in the handling of such vessels, the suggestion that the submarine type be abandoned altogether is both premature and childish. The logical effect of such accidents will be to stimulate inventors and constructors to further effort to design a safer and more commodious submarine boat than those in use at present. The inventive genius of the times will not rest until the problem is solved. Yet even in England, where one would least expect it, there is a pessimistic sentiment which finds expression in a proposal for the abandonment of the submarine type. The *Hampshire Telegraph*, published at Portsmouth, one of England's great naval bases, speaking of the recent disasters to submarines, says: "They might well be made the reason for a conference between the great naval powers to consider the abolition of such vessels altogether. It is questionable whether these craft would be of much real service in the event of war. Their margin of safety is so small that when they go below everything depends on the trim of the little craft. If she is wrongly poised when she dives, it may be impossible to get her right again. Leaking gasoline tanks, or a spark from the electric motors may

cause disaster, and a horrible death to the unfortunate inmates, who are boxed up in this steel cylinder with not the faintest chance of escape. Submarines are manned by brave young officers and men, having all the dash and pluck requisite for the rough and ready business of war, but in the excitement of the fight the bravest and coolest may make mistakes. They are hardly like to behave with that mathematical precision which is so essential for the safe management of a submarine. As their value in war is doubtful, and their danger in peace is great, it is surely worth the consideration of the naval powers whether they should not be abandoned by mutual consent."

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, in the course of a banquet given in Manila in honor of Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., the retiring commander of the Department of Luzon, made an impressive plea for sobriety and frugality in the Army. He warned young officers against extravagance, and urged them to practice economy. "There are here and there," he said, "indications of a disposition on the part of some to drift away from our long-time moorings, a leaning toward ease and luxury that should never be allowed to find a lasting hold in our lives. We have no claims to a place with the aristocracy of wealth and birth, but the Army should be an aristocracy higher than either. Ours should be the aristocracy of patriotism, an aristocracy of the simple, frugal life, an aristocracy of truth and integrity, of sobriety and cleanliness, an aristocracy of regard for the supremacy of law and order. This will commend us to our countrymen and give them confidence that in the hour of threatened danger from within or without they have an Army on which they can rest in perfect confidence. Let frugality be a mark of our being. This does not mean that we shall be niggardly. This does not bar that hospitality that has always been so peculiarly our very own, but it does mean living within our means. Anything less is not becoming. Anything more is vulgar and destructive of our high standing and well being. Officers should avoid as they would a pest any habit of life that involves avoidable debt. An officer in debt is one enslaved, and from which he cannot escape except by great effort and long suffering. Point to me an officer free from debt, and I will show you one that is free and willing to meet every duty. With the simple life, the life that is most becoming to us, the sorrow and humiliation of unpaid bills need be no part of our lot."

An American woman in the Far East writes: "I do not know how I could get along without the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* out here, for your editorials, although like all other news, often old when they reach here, have never suffered from the decay of time. Indeed, they are but mellowed and matured in far seeing judgment, when one compares their predictions with what has actually taken place. I begin to feel myself like the father of the small boy, 'a right-minded person,' because I so frequently agree with you in your views on the important questions our nation has to solve now in the Far East and other places. By-the-way, on March 18 you gave the statistics of the largest ports in the world and seemed to think Hong Kong's being the greatest was due to her including her junk trade in the returns. This is far from being the case, as when that is included her returns are quite overwhelming. One might write a very trenchant article on the livable conditions here in Hong Kong compared to the unlivable conditions in the Philippine Islands. The climate here is not much better, except that people have the sense to live on the hills where the elevation gives coolness and freshness all the year. Here one can get all kinds of fruits and vegetables and so keep well—the very same things which might be sent to Manila, or other Philippine ports, except for the absolutely absurd health regulations which bar them out. Here we have delicious fresh milk, cream and butter (although there is no pasturage for cattle), because they have the business enterprise to stall feed the stock. This is a free port. The less said about the customs in the Philippines the less angry feeling aroused. Also the least said in comparing Chinese and Philippine labor the better. I have lived nearly two years in both places and like the man who came back to Fort Brown to get his blanket, from a place supposed to be hotter, I know whereof I speak."

Capt. Manuel Azueta, of the Mexican navy, who is making a tour of the principal yards and bases of the United States Navy, has visited all the great naval schools of Europe, but he declares that none of them compares with the Academy at Annapolis. "Four years ago," he remarked to a reporter for the *Washington Star*, "I paid a visit to your Naval Academy, and was much impressed by the excellent discipline of the cadets and the thoroughness of every detail of the school. I had just returned from a visit of inspection for my government of the naval schools of England, France and Germany, but nowhere did I find such fine points as are embodied in your school at Annapolis. Your country never stands still. Another thing which is quite evident to me, and which I think will result in much good to the country, is the desire of the American people for a big Navy. You have a tremendous country, with brilliant statesmen to guide it, and your foreign commerce is constantly increasing. Is it not apparent, then, that you must have a great Navy to protect your in-

terests and to insure you a leading position among the nations of the world? I am glad to say that the relations between the United States and Mexico were never so cordial as at the present time. Whenever an American man-of-war enters a Mexican port this is apparent. I was recently stationed at Vera Cruz while the U.S.S. *Minneapolis* was visiting that port, and witnessed the unusual sight of more than three hundred American sailors mingling with the citizens of that city without there being reported even the slightest altercation or dispute. I think this speaks well for the excellent discipline in force on the *Minneapolis*, as well as for the fine behavior of the American sailor generally."

The wisdom of continuing the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry has been so fully demonstrated by experience that there will probably be no further effort to abolish it. The existence of the regiment is a matter of increasing pride to the people of Porto Rico, and its influence has done much to bring them into loyal and harmonious co-operation with American authority. Moreover, the regiment, trained and disciplined by patient and capable officers of the United States Army, has placed before the islanders an example of alertness, order, obedience and self-respect which exerts an educational influence of almost incalculable value. Speaking of what has been done in this respect by American officers, the *San Juan News* says: "The regiment is commanded by one of the best disciplinarians ever placed at the head of native troops—Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, U.S.A. To Colonel Crane is due the admirable entente which exists between officers and men, and which makes the discipline so apparent and so praiseworthy. This has aroused much rivalry and ambition among the prominent young men of the island and in the recent examinations which were held several sons of distinguished Porto Ricans were made officers. They have entered into their new career with seriousness and energy and the men have received these new superiors with satisfaction, so that to-day the Porto Rican regiment is one of the best military branches of Uncle Sam's service." The Porto Ricans may be assured that under the capable command of Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, who succeeds Colonel Crane, the high standard of the regiment will be maintained.

The *San Francisco Call* of Sunday, July 9, published a discussion of the question "What we should do with our exiles in Manila," in which Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., and Hospital Steward Herman Kuch, U.S.A., participated, the article containing a likeness of each of the three authors. All agree that what is most needed in Manila is something in the nature of a place of assemblage, and of recreation and amusement. General Woodruff says: "What Manila needs is not more clubs with exclusive memberships, not a post library merely for the soldiers, not amusement places that are merely private money-making enterprises, but a single institution combining all the features enumerated, that is adapted both to the climate and the conditions of life there, an institution that is public, democratic, thoroughly American in character, to which the soldier and civilian alike can go, and to which every self-respecting American man and woman in Manila can turn for relief from the tedium of life there and solace in homesickness. General Funston says: "Just think of it! Americans have been in possession of the Philippine Islands for seven years, and in the only great city there they have not yet erected a single building that would be a credit to a country village. There is not a decent place of amusement, not a decent hall where they can attend lectures, not a museum, not a park, unless the so-called Botanical Garden of a few acres could be so called, but that would be an awful stretch of the imagination. Clerks are herded in uncomfortable boarding houses or enjoy the but little greater luxury of messing together over their stables."

According to the Manila newspapers, Mr. Fiske Warren, one of the most voluble of the Boston School of "Anti-imperialists," has arrived in the Philippines on an important mission which he has not yet explained, but which is supposed to relate to Sixto Lopez, who is still the president of the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong. Lopez three years ago took the oath of allegiance to the United States, but subsequently violated it by continuing his violent agitation against American authority. It is said that he has recently become exceedingly anxious to return to the Philippines, but fears to do so for the reason that he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment for treason. It is believed in Manila that Mr. Warren's object in visiting Manila at this time is to intercede with the authorities in behalf of Lopez and persuade them to allow the latter to return to the islands. That any such permission will be granted while Lopez remains in an attitude of hostility toward American authority in the Philippines is extremely doubtful. There is a settled belief in Manila that the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong has furnished army and other supplies to the ladrone outlaws who have caused so much disorder in various parts of the archipelago within the last year, and while Lopez may have had no knowledge of such transactions the fact remains that he is the head of the Junta, the sole purpose of which is to overthrow American sovereignty in the islands. If, in spite of that fact, Mr. Warren has gone all the way from Boston to Manila to intercede for his friend Lopez the chances are that he will have made the journey for nothing.

An enlisted man of the Army, Corporal H. H. Pritchett, publishes in the Outlook an article on "The Army Canteen," which we commend to the thoughtful attention of the well-meaning but misguided reformers who believe that the abolition of the sale of beer at the post exchange was a gain for the temperance cause. The article is moderate in spirit, clear and fair in statement, and it presents in impressive form the canteen question as seen from the soldier's viewpoint. Corporal Pritchett declares—and his statement is upheld by both officers and men—that the abolition of the canteen has been followed by an increase of drunkenness and desertion, and that the vile saloons which have sprung up on the edges of nearly every military reservation are sources of evil to the Army. The enlisted man, being treated as a child, pursues the child's course, and finds a certain reckless pleasure in rule-breaking and dare-deviling connected with drinking which he never dreamed of when a moderate indulgence was officially sanctioned at the canteen. "He soon discovers that fifteen cents' worth of whiskey makes him gloriously drunk, when a like amount of canteen beer had only brought a slight drowsiness; and he has paid heavily for that knowledge," Corporal Pritchett adds: "In the Philippine Islands there are stationed at the present time some ten thousand United States troops. The greater number of them are young Americans, far away from home and home influences, and dependent for their amusements and recreation on the offerings of a semi-hostile and half-civilized country. In many ways the conditions of life which they face there are similar to those met by the English troops in India; yet, instead of aiding them to keep out of bad company, our Government has taken away their one social diversion, the canteen, and transferred their patronage to the native drink vendors, whose poisonous brews have sent more than one young soldier home to his people with a disability discharge and a ruined constitution, or, worse still, to the hospital for the insane at Washington. Could these men have returned to their quarters at night, after a hard day's duty under a tropical sun, and found there a few of the comforts of life, in the form of club and reading-rooms, with moderate drinking not officially tabooed, many would now be serving their country as efficient soldiers, and at the expiration of their enlistments would have found for themselves useful occupations in civil life. As yet all efforts looking toward the betterment of these conditions have met with disheartening failure; and it lies with the American people to awake to the needs of their soldiers and extend the helping hand to them, as is being done for our British cousins in far-off India."

"It has been finally decided, after years of talk and correspondence," says the Boston Globe, "that the two remaining old wooden shiphouses at the Charlestown Navy Yard be torn down. The houses, virtually massive wooden sheds, covered the ways on which many of the most famous ships of the old Navy were built. The ancient houses, which tower 100 feet in the air, were not exactly shelters for the building of the ships on the ways, but were built for convenience in the ship's construction, their massive side galleries furnishing working platforms alongside the ships as the hulls grew, and also roadways for the drawing in of material by ox teams. Modern steel ships are built in an entirely different manner. The famous U.S. frigate Merrimac, which, converted by the rebels, revolutionized naval architecture and warfare; Farragut's famous flagship, the Hartford, and other famous ships were built in the shiphouses now marked to go. There were originally four of the houses at the yard. One, at the upper end of the yard, where the old line of battleship Vermont was built, was torn down years ago. Another, alongside the two at present standing, was torn down a few years ago to make room for the new construction and repair buildings, which occupy a part of its site. The present buildings are located alongside the magnificent and costly new buildings, which are crowded with the most valuable up-to-date machinery and equipment. One is, in places, but a half dozen feet from the walls of the shipfitters' building, shutting off the light and menacing the new structure, as the old shiphouses are simply old tinder boxes; and if they got ablaze the old live oak and pine shipbuilding timber used in their construction would make a terrific and long-burning fire. Surprising as it may seem, it is said that it was the objection of the construction and repair department that prevented the old shiphouses from being removed before. The objection was withdrawn a couple of weeks ago."

Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in reviewing the case of Private George Losee, Troop K, 3d Cav., found guilty by G.C.M. of desertion, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for six months, says: "In the foregoing case the authorized punishment under the Executive Order included confinement for two and one-half years, but the court, without setting forth its reasons therefor, fixed the confinement at six months. The proceedings were returned for reconsideration of the sentence, reminding the court that the punishment imposed should approximate at least that indicated in the Executive Order, and that so radical a reduction was in effect an exercise of clemency, invading thereby the province of the reviewing authority; also suggesting the proper steps for mitigation of the sentence by a recommendation for clemency; whereupon the court adhered to its sentence. The attitude of the court in these proceedings is to be regretted, manifesting as it does a lack of appreciation of its duties in thus refusing to be guided either by the authorities cited for its information or the wishes of the Department Commander in his purpose of obtaining uniformity of punishments. The sentence, in order that the accused may not wholly escape punishment, is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Leavenworth. This court-martial convened by para. 3, S.O., No. 65, c.s., these headquarters, is dissolved."

The following is the roster of the recently organized 2d Provisional Regiment of Artillery: Field and Staff.—Col. Walter Howe, commanding regiment; Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, duty; Major Lotus Niles, commanding 1st Battalion; Major Warren P. Newcomb, commanding 2d Battalion; Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, adjutant; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, quartermaster and commissary; Capt. Thomas Ridgway, ordnance officer; Capt. Charles F. Parker, signal officer; Capt. Charles A. Ben-

nett, adjutant 1st Battalion; Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, adjutant 2d Battalion. First Battalion—Major Lotus Niles, commanding; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, adjutant. Second Battalion—Capt. Ernest Hinds, D.S. at Fort Riley, Kans.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, commanding battery; 1st Lieut. Tilman A. Campbell and 2d Lieut. F. Q. C. Gardner, duty with battery. Fifteenth Battery.—Capt. Charles G. Treat, D.S. at U.S.M.A.; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, commanding battery; 1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant, D.S. at U.S.M.A.; 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Miller, D.S. at Fort Monroe, Va. Thirteenth Battery.—Capt. John T. Martin, commanding battery; 1st Lieut. George M. Apple, 1st Lieut. John B. Murphy and 2d Lieut. William Bryden, duty with battery. Second Battalion.—Major Warren P. Newcomb, commanding; Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, adjutant. Fourteenth Battery.—Capt. George G. Gately, commanding; 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, duty with battery; vacancy; 2d Lieut. George W. Cocheu, duty with battery. Twenty-first Battery.—Capt. Lucien G. Berry, commanding; 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Merriam and 2d Lieut. John W. B. Corey, duty with battery. Eighth Battery.—Capt. William L. Kenly, commanding battery; 1st Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wilson and attached, 2d Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, duty with battery.

The Army transport Sherman, from Manila, arrived at San Francisco July 19 with the following troops and passengers on board: Fourth Infantry (418 enlisted men), 1st Squadron, 12th Cav. (174 enlisted men); also the 28th and 92d Companies, Coast Art. (139 enlisted men), from Honolulu, and the following military passengers: Colonel Ray, Major McIver, Chaplain Hunter, Captains Smith, Wolf, Bertsch, Jarvis, G. H. B. Smith, Switzer, Castner, F. W. Smith, Simmons, Hughes, Nesbitt and Wilkinson; Lieutenants Van Duyn, McIntyre, Bonaffon, Cordier, Abel, Crusan, Murphy, Scott, Goodwin, Buttgenbach, Kelley, Feamster, Hodges, Hofmann, Hewitt and Downer, 4th Inf.; Captains Litterbrant, Caldwell and Hornbrook; Lieutenants Long, Case, Cootes, Van Way, Biegler, Brown and Cooper, 12th Cav.; Captain Farrar and Lieutenant Trotter, Art. Corps; Major General Randall and Lieutenants Smith, 2d Cav., and Craigie, 7th Inf., aides; Colonel Cowles, 4th Inf.; Colonel Girard, Lieutenant Colonel Comegys, Major Egan, Captain Quinton, Lieutenants Cowper, Harris, Nelson, Ragan, Yost and Woodall, Med. Dept.; Chaplain Easterbrook, Art. Corps; Captains Stevens and Case, Paymasters Kimball, quartermaster; Herron, 2d Cav.; Lieutenants Marmon, 25th Inf.; Kennedy, Rodgers, Overly and Castello, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Bowen and Corman, Contract Dental Surgeon Bernheim, Post Non-commissioned Staff; discharged soldiers, fifty-two; sick, twenty-five; short termed, 171; Hospital Corps, twenty-seven; Signal Corps, two; furloughed, six; general prisoners, fifteen; garrison prisoners, two, Army nurse corps, female, two; Pvt. James Sinclair, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, died July 19 of amoebic dysentery.

The recent camp of the Massachusetts militia at Westfield, in command of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., did not meet the entire approval of the Boston Globe, which says: "The grand military maneuvers of the M.V.M. are over, the troops have returned to their home stations and during the coming twelve months the officers and men will have an opportunity of studying what they have learned for the vast amount of money expended. It was indeed a most expensive luxury and the lessons taught were hardly commensurate with the immense cost, and it is predicted that many years will elapse before a similar experiment is tried. It would be of interest to every member of the M.V.M. to know just what the plans of Captain Lindsey, of the 15th Cavalry, U.S.A., were for the maneuvers, or what part of them were performed; also, why the Regulars, of which the militia saw so little, were brought to camp. Their presence was supposed to be an object lesson to the militia, but with the exception of marching to and from the parade ground, they saw nothing of them. Officers and men were kept close in quarters awaiting orders that never came, and were thereby prevented from visiting other organizations and seeing what they were doing. The site of the camp when the militia arrived seemed most satisfactory and adaptable for every requirement, but it was too far distant from the base of supplies and too near the electric car line. The latter convenience did much toward demoralizing the troops. The discipline throughout the tour was poor, and culminated in a disgraceful raid at the close of the camp, reflecting equally as much on the officers as on the men."

In the course of a thoughtful article on "Marks on Enlistment Records" the Bluejacket expresses the belief that desirable men would be encouraged to enlist in the Navy if authority were given commanding officers to remove from the records of any deserving men such offenses as smoking out of hours, losing clothing, boisterous conduct, one or two hours overtime, and hundreds of other similar minor offenses for which the commanding officer has awarded punishment. "By a deserving man," says our contemporary, "we mean one who may have been wild during the first year of his service, and probably acting under the abandon brought on by his first punishments was a frequent visitor at the 'mast.' If that man 'tumbles to himself' and for the next one or two years has not a single serious report against him, then it surely would do no harm to authorize his commanding officer to cancel all previous minor offenses by writing his name across them in red ink. The man would then have a 'whitewashed record' and when he presents himself before an examination board as a candidate for warrant officer his opportunity will be equal to that of others who do not excel him in professional knowledge."

In a timely article on "Punishments in the Navy" the Bluejacket, speaking of the offense of sleeping while on watch, tells the following interesting story: "It was in committing the last mentioned offense that two lads on the battleship Texas, while in the Santiago campaign, were nearly 'scared to death.' It occurred in that month of watching for Cervera's ships to come out. The late Admiral Philip, who told the story said: 'It was a terrible strain, that month of watching, for what no man knew. For three weeks hammocks were unknown on the Texas, with half of the entire crew on watch at night. Everyone on board, from apprentice to officer, met the arduous conditions cheerfully. One night two tired boys

were reported to me as asleep when they should have been awake. It was an offense punishable with death in time of war. I called them aft next morning, in the presence of the assembled crew, and told them that the safety of all on board depended on the vigilance of each. They looked for sympathy from their comrades, but got not a glance. With a few more words of admonition I sent them below in tears, knowing full well that never again would those two boys sleep on post."

Capt. C. B. Winder, of the Ohio National Guard, and one of the best known riflemen in the country, whose eyesight was recently reported as failing, has since performed some remarkably fine shooting, which certainly could not be accomplished with defective vision. Shooting and Fishing says: "Capt. C. B. Winder, inspector of rifle practice on General Dick's staff, has done some wonderful work in the past week or two. At the Newark, Ohio, rifle range he fired twenty-six shots at 800 yards, making twenty-four bullseyes and two 4's. Twenty of the bullseyes were made successively. The score was 128 out of 130. Sergeants Stryon and Orr, of the Newark Infantry Company, scored for him and Adjutant General Critchfield has the certified score card. Firing on the rifle range of the 2d Regiment, at Urbana, Ohio, Captain Winder made a record at rapid firing which is believed never to have been equaled. He fired six shots at different targets, at the 500-yard range, in twenty seconds, scoring six bullseyes and making a score of 30 out of a possible 30. The Army regulations for rapid firing require only five shots in thirty seconds."

Col. C. A. H. McCauley, since his return from the Philippines, has been doing some excellent missionary work at Denver, Col., where he is on duty as chief quartermaster, Department of the Colorado. He was invited by the Denver Chamber of Commerce to deliver an address on the subject of the Philippines. This was repeated by request of Bishop Olmstead, of the Episcopal Church, to one hundred ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary and later before the Young Woman's Christian Association; then to the patients of the Agnes Phipp's Memorial Sanitarium, and on other occasions. This address, telling of the good work done by Americans in Asia, has been published in pamphlet form. It would do much to correct erroneous impressions concerning the Philippines if other officers would make a similar use of their knowledge of actual conditions in our island possessions.

The directors of the Old South Works in Boston have published in Old South Leaflet No. 152 Paul Jones's own account of the battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779, his greatest naval victory. Included with this in the leaflet are Jones's remarkable letters to Congress in 1775 on the development of an American navy. His discussion of the effect upon the mind of Europe of a few conquests of British ships by some of ours of inferior force, "through desperate fighting," are striking and prophetic. The historical notes appended give a rapid outline of Jones's life, from his birth in Scotland in 1747; and the leaflet altogether, sold for five cents, will be most useful in this time of Paul Jones celebrations. The leaflet which immediately preceded it in the Old South series gave the original account of Commodore Perry's landing in Japan in 1853.

Quartermaster General Humphrey, U.S.A., in order to avoid all unnecessary correspondence regarding the supply of the new iron bedsteads to the Army, has informed chief quartermasters as follows: "1. That no woven wire bottoms will be supplied for the purpose of placing the bedsteads on hand at posts in a serviceable condition, and that whenever an iron bedstead of the old pattern becomes unserviceable by reason of the bunk bottom being unserviceable, the bedstead and bottom should be submitted to a surveying officer. 2. All bedsteads and bunks unfit for further use should be submitted to the action of a surveying officer. 3. All requisitions for the new-style bedsteads to replace the bedsteads and bunks acted upon by surveying officers should be accompanied by copies of the reports of such officers."

Relative to the splendid rifle range at Bisley, England, Col. N. B. Thurston, inspector of small arms practice of the New York National Guard, who was present there during the recent match between teams from the 7th N.Y. and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, is quoted as follows: "The British range is the most magnificent in the world," said Colonel Thurston. "It would be a good idea if our Government, instead of offering prizes to the State National Guards for marksmanship, would establish ranges in different parts of America. The National Rifle Association is practically bankrupt because of non-support by our citizens. There is nothing in the treasury. Our cash prizes are not more than \$2,500, while \$75,000 is distributed at Bisley."

The recent wholesale retirements of line officers of the Navy is entailing no little extra labor on the Bureau of Navigation, from which emanate all of the orders for naval officers, in assigning duty not only to those retired, but to those who relieve the retired officer on sea and other duty. Among the late orders are those of Comdr. James A. Bell, U.S.N., who is detached from the cruiser Cleveland and ordered to the naval station at San Juan, P.R. Many of the officers lately retired will not receive duty assignments because of a desire on their part to devote time to business pursuits. Of course all of these officers can be called upon in time of war for any duty for which they may be fit, but in peace times their own desires are generally consulted.

Work has been begun on the restoration of the Revolutionary relic, old Fort Putnam, situated on the heights above West Point and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and the Academy grounds proper. For some years Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has been desirous of preserving Fort Putnam from decay. Its old masonry walls are tumbling down and the casemates, built of brick, and from which the guns of the patriot defenders were fired, are falling. Congress last session appropriated \$5,000 for the work of restoration, and General Mills has built a driveway to the neighborhood of the fort and will take such steps as will keep the old place from further destruction by the elements.

PROPOSED BILL TO EQUALIZE PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of June 8 an Army officer growls because members of Congress receive twenty cents per mile for travel, etc. We all know and feel that the pay given Senators and Representatives is entirely too little, so why complain because they receive a little more for mileage? It is none too much and their salary should be double what it now is.

I believe all Senators and members will agree that the cost of living has increased 25 or 30 per cent. at least since the Army Pay Table was adopted. The pay not being enough, why not ask for such increase as may seem reasonable, say 20 per cent., and at the same time place the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Marine Service on exactly the same footing and thus equalize things?

I submit herewith a draft of a bill which I think should commend itself and receive the support of all reasonable people. It will, of course, need perfecting, but its object is to ask for a reasonable increase of Army pay and then place all officers of the other branches on the same footing and at the same time do justice to all concerned.

The publication of this bill in full may result in the preparation of some measure which will have a fair chance of becoming law, in case it be properly brought to the attention of those in authority.

T. J. COWIE, Pay Inspr., U.S.N.

The suggested bill is as follows:

A bill to increase and equalize the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Marine Service.

Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act the pay of officers of the Army and all officers of corresponding rank in the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Marine Service shall be as follows, viz.: Second lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,680; mounted, \$1,800; first lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,800; mounted, \$1,920; captain, not mounted, \$2,160; mounted, \$2,400; adjutant, \$2,160; regimental quartermaster, \$2,160; major, \$3,000; lieutenant colonel, \$3,600; colonel, \$4,200; brigadier general, \$6,000; major general, \$9,000; lieutenant general, \$13,200; general, \$16,200. Alides to major general, \$200 per annum additional, and to brigadier general, \$150 per annum additional.

All officers below the rank of brigadier general shall be entitled to an increase of ten per cent. for each and every period of five years' service, as increase for length of service or longevity pay, computed upon their total actual service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, provided that the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum upon the full yearly pay of the grade; and provided further that the pay of a colonel shall not exceed \$5,400 per annum and that of a lieutenant colonel \$4,800 per annum.

Provided further, that the pay proper of all officers serving on shore beyond the limits of the United States, and all officers actually attached to and serving on vessels in commission for sea service shall be increased ten per centum over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by this act and the pay of all enlisted or appointed men so serving shall be increased twenty per centum. The time of such service shall be counted from the dates of joining ships in commission for sea service or the date of departure from the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto.

Quarters or commutation of quarters shall be furnished as now provided for the Army to all officers of all branches of each service according to corresponding rank with the Army and where appointments are made to civilian professors, pay clerks and others without rank, they shall be furnished with quarters or with commutation for quarters equal to that provided for officers receiving approximately the same annual pay.

The allowance for fuel shall be as now provided by law, but extended to all officers and to civilian professors and others appointed in the Navy in accordance with their rank or annual pay.

Allowances for travel and forage shall be as now provided by law for the several branches of the Service herein provided for.

All midshipmen while at the Academy or at sea in practicingships, shall receive \$600 per annum, and after leaving the Academy the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. Warrant officers, mates and pay clerks shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants.

All laws relating to retirements in the Army shall hereafter be applied to the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Marine Service, and include all officers, appointed persons and enlisted men.

Provided that officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps, who served during the Civil War, retired prior to the Act approved March 3, 1899, shall receive all the benefits of said act.

Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to operate to reduce the pay, which but for the passage of this act, would have been received by any person at the time of its passage or thereafter. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY DEFENDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading some of your latest numbers, I have noticed several articles condemning the Constabulary and commending the Scout organization. One article even goes so far as to say that "the Philippine Constabulary is a failure." This looks like the opinion of some Scout officer. Anyone familiar with conditions in the Philippines knows that the Scout officer does not like the Constabulary officer, and I am sometimes led to think that the Scout is actually jealous; not that he thinks that the Constabulary is better than his organization, but that it is too near his equal.

Public opinion in the islands seems to be very much against our organization, and such articles as have appeared in the JOURNAL of late are bound to prejudice even the warmest friends of the Constabulary in the States. Yet in making an honest comparison of the two organizations, I have not observed that there is a great deal of difference between them. At this point I might quote General Wood. Recently he made the statement that "the Scouts are over-clothed and over-fed; they should be run on a similar plan to the Constabulary." This statement is only too true. The Scout soldier is not only over-clothed and over-fed, but he is over-petted. He is led to believe by his officers that he is just "the real thing," and the result is that he has no respect for anyone except his own officers and officers of the Army. High ranking officers, both American and native, are always respectful, but the Scout soldier does not deem it necessary to be so, while the better part of the Constabulary soldiers are taught to respect every American who is deserving of respect, be he civilian or native.

In comparing the officers, I fairly think the personnel of the Constabulary officer outranks the Scout by far. The Constabulary has an entrance examination and also one for promotion, while the Scouts have none. The better part of Scout lieutenants will about reach the forty year mark, and some of them are almost too old to

take a hike; while the Constabulary officers are mostly young, happy-go-lucky fellows, many of whom are college graduates, who are contented wherever they are put and take their work as a matter of course; and it is work. Some of the Scout officers have served in the Army as enlisted men for so long that one can spot them in a minute—men of no education, but fairly good fighters and good drill masters.

In comparing the work, what I have to say is short and concise: In this style of warfare the Constabulary soldier excels the Scout by about ninety per cent.

I do not care to rake old coals out of the fire, but after the late campaign in Samar, the Pulajanes have now in their hands some one hundred Springfield carbines and belts taken from Scouts, as against some twenty taken from the Constabulary. The Scouts lost in the vicinity of one hundred men and two officers, while the Constabulary have lost some thirty men and no officers, and have had two fights to every one of the Scouts. 'Tis true the Constabulary in the islands have lost many guns, but this is owing to the fact that we have no company formation as yet, and small detachments of from ten to fifteen men under charge of a corporal are sent to garrison small mountain towns, and are wiped out before they know it. But if one were to look up the number of guns captured by the Constabulary he would count by thousands, to say nothing of the carloads of fighting knives which our ordnance officer dumps into Manila bay every now and then.

Also the Constabulary work in too small detachments. An officer thinks he has an immense column if he has forty men behind him.

I will say that the Scouts are better drilled and disciplined than we are, but this is due to the fact that they have little to do except drill and police the cuartel grounds. The recruit is drilled from three to four months before he is sent on an expedition, if circumstances or conditions demand; while the Constabulary soldier is issued his gun, belt and clothing, and sent to the field, and in a great many cases is a veteran of four or five fights before he knows the meaning of "squads, right." Anyone who saw our battalion at St. Louis will not deny my statement when I say that there were no better drilled troops at the fair, with the exception of the West Point cadets. If the Scouts have a fight it is published in every paper in the States. If an officer is killed, the same happens. If the Constabulary has a fight nothing is said, but it is taken as a matter of course, as it happens every day. If an officer is killed, the roster jumps one file and nothing is said. Can the Scouts boast of one-quarter of the fights the Constabulary has had? Can they recall many deeds of heroism among their officers and men? The Constabulary can count them by twenties. Yet people condemn the Constabulary and praise the Scouts.

In closing I have only to say that this article may seem to some a little strong and unjust, but it is not nearly as strong and unjust as those five words, "The Constabulary is a failure," and I have written, not as an answer to the articles above mentioned, but to let some of our friends in the States understand conditions as they actually exist, for the Constabulary in the Philippine Islands speaks for itself.

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY OFFICER.

BOILERS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article of ex-Engineer-in-Chief Melville that appeared on July 15 in your valuable journal is surprising, not only in contradicting statements published in the JOURNAL of the American Society of Naval Engineers about the performance of boilers of vessels in the U.S. Navy, but also in informing us that a "comparatively worthless" one has been forced upon the Navy Department.

It is surprising outside of contradicting the published statements as it is impossible to pick out any one water-tube boiler used in the Navy that should alone be called "comparatively worthless," as all of our vessels are "terribly smoky" when under way. The boilers of all of these vessels are also without "the arrangement of furnaces, combustion chambers, fire bridge walls, and other conditions pertaining to the boilers that gives us a thoroughly efficient boiler, under all conditions with comparatively little smoke," which he tells us are of more importance than the firemen. These features, however, found in the superior arrangement of the interior of the Scotch boiler and leading to the most perfect combustion, cannot be found, it is said to relate, in any of the water-tube boilers in vessels of this or any other navy.

If the Navy Department has found "the boiler which is thoroughly efficient, and at the same time comparatively smokeless under all conditions," are we to shut our eyes to the reports taken at intervals of ten minutes during the performance of two vessels given in the JOURNAL of the American Society of Naval Engineers of February, 1905, where the horrible example and "thoroughly efficient" will be found not only to bear an exceedingly close resemblance, but to belong to a class lower than that to which the one termed "thoroughly efficient" has been assigned? That these are not isolated cases, or where the character of coal was responsible for the smoke, is shown by another article in the same periodical, of November, 1903, from the pen of Lieut. Comdr. Frederic Bowers, on the official trial of the U.S.S. Cleveland, where, under the heading of "The Smoke Nuisance," he writes: "During the many preliminary runs, as well as on the official trial, the smoke nuisance was encountered, although all possible means were taken to prevent this wastage of fuel. In war vessels, where there are all manner of limitations as to boiler installations, it is probable that the nuisance is unavoidable so long as bituminous coal is used. Smoke not only impairs the cleanliness of the vessel, but in time of war it is a notification of the presence of the ship to an opposing force." The coal used on this trial was Pocahontas, hand picked.

A surprising revelation is that "comparatively worthless" boilers are forced upon the Navy Department against the protest of those whose business it is to know and advise in the matter. If this means that a boiler having been tried and found worthless after a trial has again been forced on the Government, it is not only wrong, but should be stopped. If, however, one of a design that has not been tried is presented, the Government is not only justified in allowing such a one to be used, but also owes it to the country as well as to those representing the boiler, if they are responsible, and will guarantee results. Moreover, if such a course is not pursued, improvement will be blocked and things remain at a standstill. Furthermore, it is also an indication of decay, particularly when we cry "Eureka" and shut our eyes to the outward visible sign of a deformity within.

The picturesque sail in connection with steam power

is to-day a thing of the past, which we hope in time that smoke may be, when this evidence of extravagant use of fuel is fully recognized and a real attempt is made to remedy the evil by the adoption of a boiler that is not devoid of the elements essential for accomplishing this end.

HORACE SEE.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, July 25, 1905.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the last bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor, it is shown that the living expenses of the average family during the period between 1890 and 1904 have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. Almost everything that is an actual necessity to human life has risen in price. In 1861, when the Civil War had just begun, the annual cost of living was \$121.63, and in 1864 it had risen to \$312.73. The year 1870 saw the allowance for each person reduced to \$165.47. There was a gradual decrease, until the lowest mark, \$72.45, was reached in 1897. The cost for the succeeding years was: 1898, \$79.94; 1899, \$80.42; 1900, \$95.29; 1901, \$95.66; 1902, \$101.59; 1903, \$100.35, and 1904, \$100.14. It takes a salary of about \$1,400 a year now to buy the same household necessities that a salary of \$1,000 would have bought eight years ago. In other words, it takes \$1.35 now to buy the things a dollar would have bought in 1897.

All this is a remarkably strong plea, not alone for an increase of the pay of Army officers, but for an increase in the pay of all Government officials, high or low, in or out of the Army. It is often claimed that the pay of our officers is very high as compared with that of officers of like grades in other armies, but in a comparison of rates of pay for like lengths of service, it will be found that pay in our Army is nothing like as great as it is supposed or claimed to be. The pay of a lieutenant may appear good, but it requires from twenty to thirty years to reach the grade of captain, while officers in foreign armies reach the grades of lieutenant colonel or colonel within the same period of time, and so for all grades in our Army. Just at present the recent increase of the Army has insured much unusual promotion for length of service, but the development of the "hump," which is inevitable, especially in regimental promotion, has already begun, and the claim that our officers receive good pay is rapidly vanishing. The fact remains that the Congress fully recognized that the pay was not as high as claimed by the ignorant, or it would surely have been reduced long since.

When we have the following increase of cost since 1890, an increase of pay is urgently needed: sugar, 27 per cent.; beef, 8; butter, 22; onions, 25; hams, 26; flour, 37; meal, 38; milk, 47; eggs, 80; herring, 59; cod, 30, and cheese, 19 per cent.; a large increase in the cost of such necessities of life, and an increase of over 35 per cent. along the whole line of consumption, evinces the fact that it has become hard to even subsist decently upon a pay which twenty years ago was considered ample.

Under such circumstances it would certainly not be considered less than just for the Congress to at least put the officer upon an equal footing with the enlisted men, in so far as respects the heating and lighting of his quarters and at least providing the standing furniture therefor, together with a suitable ration (especially for field service at least), and a decent allowance for uniforms.

FIRST VICTIM.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of July 15 you state in answer to a correspondent that the chances for the passage of the twenty-five year retirement bill for enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps are not good. What can be the objections to the passage of this much desired bill by Congress?

Some few years ago nearly every commanding officer in the Service recommended its passage: Major General Howard favored it as an act of justice to the old soldier, and General Corbin when Adjutant General of the Army, favored it in one of his annual reports to the Secretary of War. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, however (although it is in favor of legislation that would be of vast benefit to the enlisted man, prevent desertion and make the Service more desirable), has not advocated any change in the present law, requiring an enlisted man to serve thirty years before he can apply for retirement.

A bill providing for compulsory retirement at thirty years' service and for optional retirement at twenty-five years' service, will be introduced at the next session of Congress, by Mr. Kahn, of California. As the passage of this bill is of vital importance to all enlisted men of the line, especially the Artillery, I would respectfully suggest a discussion of the merits of the proposed bill, by enlisted men and others who may be in any way interested in the welfare of the man that carries the gun.

It is presumed that non-commissioned staff officers will oppose any change in the present law, but I am positive every man in the line, no matter what his rank, will favor optional retirement at twenty-five years' service and compulsory at thirty, thereby giving the young intelligent and modern non-commissioned officer a chance to become an ordnance or commissary sergeant before he is too old to walk without a stick.

SERGEANT, 25 YEARS IN THE ARTILLERY.

DISCOURTESY TO THE COLORS.

Paris, July 8, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an American citizen living in Paris I should like to call to your attention the ill-breeding (not to use a stronger phrase) displayed by some of my country-people during the recent visit of our bluejackets to this city to escort the remains of Paul Jones.

The courtesy of the French populace will never be excelled, for not only did they salute their own colors when carried by French troops, but every man uncovered when Old Glory was carried by. It was in bitter contrast that I noticed the Americans who saluted their own colors, but kept their hats stolidly upon their heads when the tricolor went by. As to those of our fellow countrymen who were so ill-bred as to fail to salute both the French flag and our own, no phrase, name or sentence is strong enough to qualify such behavior. It is because of the wide influence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that I call this to your attention and I hope that your efforts will tend to instill a greater respect for the Stars and Stripes into our country-people and teach them to honor all flags.

BULLY BULL.

Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the provisional regiment of Field Artillery at Fort Sill, O.T., under date of July 13, in a communication to the Chief of Artillery says: "I have the honor to inform you that all the batteries have arrived as well as all the officers ordered here for staff duty, and are in camp. The guns arrived on July 10, have been issued, and I believe have all been mounted. Most of the commanding officers of batteries have type-written copies of some portions of the new drill-book, and they are familiarizing their men with the new equipment and teaching the nomenclature of the pieces. As the new drill-book is expected to be out soon, it seems a waste of time to try to drill by the old tactics; it also seems to me that a small amount of battery drill by the new drill-book will be necessary before proceeding to battalion and regimental drill. No lumber for tent floors and bathrooms has yet reached here, and no pipe for bringing water into camp. The weather is now fine, but we have just gone through a very rainy period, and the lumber for tent floors was badly needed, as the men have no cots and are sleeping on the ground. Up to date the nights have all been cool; from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. it is quite hot when the weather is clear. One of the greatest difficulties we have had to contend with has been the lack of men for general duties at headquarters. I find that at least twenty men are necessary for clerks, messengers, orderlies, etc., in connection with the headquarters of a regiment of field artillery. The batteries of field artillery need all the men they have, and any organization which contemplates a regiment formation should provide for these men. The regiment drill will require from nine to twelve men as orderlies to be successful, as no order given by word of mouth can possibly be heard."

Paymr. Samuel McGowan, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department, has been ordered to assume charge, in addition to his other duties, of the School of Application for assistant paymasters which will open in Washington on Aug. 1. Paymr. George R. Venable and Lieut. D. L. Wilson, retired, are the other officers on the faculty of the newly established school. Paymaster Venable has outlined a comprehensive scheme of instruction for the young assistant paymasters ordered to attend the course at the school. The first two weeks of the course—which will be in all of about seven weeks' duration—will be devoted to a careful study and review of the Navy Regulations, decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, memoranda from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and the Navy Pay Tables. It is contemplated that a certain amount of time shall be spent each day during the entire course in a discussion of the Navy Regulations, particular stress, of course, being laid upon those parts of the Regulations which deal with the duties of a paymaster. At the end of the first two weeks the student officers will take up the practical side of the work of a Navy paymaster. They will be taught the intricacies of naval accounts, how to pay marines and crews and how to settle their accounts. This part of the course will consist, besides the actual instruction, of lectures given by the officers of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and the chiefs of the various sections of that bureau. The last four days of the course will be spent by the class at the New York Navy Yard. During the entire course the military duties of a navy pay officer will be taught by Lieutenant Wilson, who will instruct the young officers in signaling, in sword drills and in the setting-up drills.

Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who is detailed for camp duty with the 13th N.Y. at Plum Island from Aug. 4 to 12, addressed the officers of that command in the armory on July 20 on their coming duties at Plum Island. There was a full attendance of the officers, who were highly interested in the remarks of the captain. Captain Bishop, among other things, said it is especially desired two things should result from the encampment. One is that the regiment should make a good record in its artillery practice, and the other is that there should be no accidents to the gun crews in handling the guns nor errors in pointing the pieces, whereby the tug towing targets and observing parties might be injured. Such accidents, Captain Bishop pointed out, are by no means impossible, even with troops regularly and continually manning heavy artillery; and as the time the regiment will have in preparing for the practice is limited, it will necessarily be handicapped in its preparation. Precautions would not be so necessary were it not for the fact that moving targets are to be fired at. A fixed target would make the work very simple. Captain Bishop gave a review of precautions to be taken in handling guns and ammunition and closed by assuring the officers that he felt it a privilege as much as a duty to assist in artillery work in every way possible at any and all times any member of the regiment either in connection with official work or personally.

Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser, of the Navy, who recently took the cruise to France on Admiral Sigbee's fleet for the purpose of conducting tests with wireless telegraphy, has returned and will soon submit his report to Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Messages sent from a shore station were read on the flagship Brooklyn at night at a distance of 1,100 miles at sea. It was not possible, however, for the fleet to talk back at this distance. The longest distance at which messages were read during the day was 540 miles. When the messages were read at 1,100 miles distance they were very strong and distinct, indicating that probably they could have been read at a much greater distance. The next two days, however, were Friday and Saturday, on which messages are seldom sent from the station from which the ships were receiving and nothing was heard.

The armored cruiser Pennsylvania, during her acceptance trial in a run from Newport, R.I., to Cape May, N.J., in command of Capt. T. C. McLean, and with her regular complement of officers and men, has made a splendid record and exceeded her contract speed. The indicated horsepower, it is reported, reached the maximum of 30,150, the average for the four hours being 21,843. The engines and boilers were originally designed for 23,000 horsepower, and the boilers, of the Niclausse type, at all times during the trial furnished an abundance of steam. After the four hour trial under forced draught, in which the vessel maintained a speed of 22.08 knots, there was an eight hour steaming trial

under natural draught, with a speed result, it is said, of 19.8 knots. In November last, with a displacement of 14,300 tons, with picked coal and a picked crew from the works of the builders, William Cramp & Sons, the cruiser made a record of 22.43 knots. During her acceptance trial she was 800 tons heavier. Among those on board the vessel were the Board of Inspection and Survey, consisting of Capt. James H. Dayton, president; Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, Capt. Joseph J. Woodward, Comdr. Isaac S. K. Reeves and Comdr. Templin M. Potts, recorder.

The General Staff of the Army was recently asked for decisions on two points in regard to the firing regulations: 1st, the method of finding the average per cent. total for pistol firing; 2d, as to whether the total number qualified should agree in all cases with the sum of the figures in the columns "expert riflemen" to "third class men" inclusive. In answering these questions the General Staff said in a memorandum report: "There are only two courses prescribed for pistol firing—the mounted course, and the dismounted course. The method of finding the average per cent. total, is to average the average per cent. dismounted course and the average per cent. mounted course, as illustrated in Model II, Appendix B, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, for finding the 'Average per cent. of two courses.' The expression, 'Total number qualified,' means the total number who have fired at record practice, whether they have completed the course or not, who are not excused from classification, and must, necessarily, agree with the number classified under the six heads from 'expert riflemen,' to 'third class men,' inclusive."

The War Department was recently informed through the proper military channels that the Italian man-of-war Umbria entered the harbor at Alcatraz Island and did not fire the customary salute. The statement is made in the report to the Department that this ship first entered the harbor on May 3, 1905, and fired the usual salute at that time. The department commander, in forwarding the report, calls attention to the fact that there is nothing in the Regulations indicating that foreign men-of-war should fire a salute on returning to a port from which they have been absent but a short time, and he requests instructions. The General Staff of the Army, in acting on this report says: "Our own Navy Regulations prescribe that 'no port shall be saluted by the same ship oftener than once in twelve months,' and it is learned that this rule prevails generally in other navies. It is recommended that a decision be published calling attention to this rule."

The question of claims for debt against civilian employees of the Navy Department having been brought to the attention of Secretary Bonaparte, he has decided that, upon receipt of a complaint of non-payment of debts, it will be referred to the proper chief of bureau for a report in writing from the employee concerned, which, together with a summary of the conclusion reached by the Department in the matter, will be made part of his official record. An employee who fails, without justification, to pay his just debts may be discharged for this reason, if the offense shall seem to the Department of sufficient gravity. This decision does not change the practice in effect in regard to the commissioned or enlisted personnel of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, on July 26 received from the Indian Head Proving Grounds a short report, announcing that the tests of the armor plate manufactured by the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, had been eminently successful. Admiral Mason, immediately after receiving this report, made public the following statement: "Midvale six-inch, face-hardened armor plate, representing Group A, consisting of about 450 tons of armor for the Mississippi and Idaho, under their contract dated Dec. 15, 1903, passed a very excellent test under specification requirements at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to-day. This is the first official test of Midvale armor and accepts Group A for installation on the above-mentioned vessels."

The Yankee has been temporarily turned into a naval supply ship, and will sail from New York next Tuesday for Monte Cristi with supplies for the fleet in those waters. The pay officer of the Yankee states that 80,000 pounds of vegetables were ordered by the commander of the squadron and delivered about three weeks ago, and that 50,000 pounds in addition to those ordered by him are now en route, and should arrive within the next day or two. The quantity of vegetables now on hand should, therefore, be sufficient to last for a month or longer. The squadron needs meat, and the Yankee will take all that she can safely carry; not less than the 30,000 pounds ordered. The pay officer of the Yankee states that all of the vessels are well supplied with general stores, including dry provisions.

Chaplain White, of the 1st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, recently asked the War Department whether chaplains wear any insignia of rank, and if not, he wanted to know on what grounds surgeons are given such insignia and chaplains denied it. The General Staff took the communication from Chaplain White under consideration and recommended that he be informed that for "reasons deemed conclusive," the uniform order prescribes that chaplains do not wear any insignia of rank. That if there are any reasons which seem to him to justify a change in existing regulations in this respect, if he will forward them through military channels they will be given due consideration when the uniform order is next revised.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: James H. Seymour, Cripple Creek, Colo.; Walter B. Bryant, alt., Colorado Springs, Colo.; Roy J. Johnstone, alt., Telluride, Colo.; Charles I. Dunn, Wichita, Kas.; Edward G. Hosington, alt., Hutchinson, Kas.; Edgar W. Taulbee, Whiteoak, Ky.; J. Bruce Coleman, Earle, S.C.; J. H. Johnson, alt.; Williston, S.C.; J. G. Parks, alt., Parksville, S.C.; Edward Lysons, Snohomish, Wash.; Abe L. Reid, alt.,

Abion, Wash.; Perry L. Schuler, alt., Ritzville, Wash.; Allen W. Horton, Jr., alt., Superior, Wis.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army has requested the issue of a General Order by the War Department requiring a monthly report by all company commanders of the charges made on pay-rolls, in order that the fact of the charge may be verified by the Paymaster General at once before the rolls are transmitted to the Auditor for the War Department. The General Staff considered it undesirable to increase the number of stated reports and recommended that instead of the monthly reports, the verification be made at the post by a disinterested officer. The Chief of Ordnance and the Paymaster General both agreed to the proposal, and an order will be promulgated to carry it into effect.

Companies C and D, 1st U.S. Infantry, have returned to Fort Brady, Mich., from the target range with some unusual records. Company D, under Lieut. G. L. Townsend, had two officers and fifty-eight enlisted men. They have five expert riflemen, forty-two sharpshooters, ten marksmen, one first-class. Collective figure of merit, 102.3. Company C, under Capt. J. N. Pickering, took three officers and fifty-nine enlisted men. They have twelve expert riflemen, forty-five sharpshooters, five marksmen. Collective figure of merit 98.3. As these two companies were leaving the range they were joined by two recruits each, so that the general figure of merit cannot now be given.

The President this week approved the mitigated sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, Art. Corps, who was found guilty of drunkenness and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. Upon the recommendation of the court and the Chief of Staff the sentence was mitigated to a reduction of ninety-three files, which has been approved by the President. This action places Lieutenant Cravens at the foot of the lieutenants of Artillery who entered the Service in 1901.

At the request of the Navy Department the War Department has directed that the very regrettable case of 2d Lieut. Clarence S. Owen, of the Marine Corps, who was arrested and confined on the transport Sherman recently, be reopened. Lieutenant Owen has represented to the Navy Department new evidence in the case, which has been forwarded to the commanding general of the Pacific Division, with instructions to investigate the matter further.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, Art. Corps, who was tried on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts and scandalous conduct. Lieutenant Wilhoit was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service of the United States. The case has not yet received the action of the War Department preliminary to final action by the President.

The camp of U.S. marines at Midway Island in the Pacific has been destroyed by a storm. General Elliott, the commanding officer of the Marine Corps, has received a telegram to that effect, but none of the men were injured. Midway Island is a small island in the Pacific and is used for a station for the trans-Pacific cable. There were about twenty men in the camp at the time of the storm.

It was announced at the Navy Department on July 28 that Capt. H. N. Stevenson, retired, and Capt. T. S. Phelps, with Capt. E. K. Moore, commanding the Chicago, will constitute the court of inquiry to be ordered by Admiral Goodrich to investigate the disaster to the gunboat Bennington. The two former officers have been ordered to report immediately to Admiral Goodrich.

In reply to a request for a decision from the commanding officer of a company of Infantry as to whether after an individual has begun record practice in any course, he may be allowed additional preliminary firing in any part of that course, the General Staff of the Army has held that the question be answered in the negative.

The court of inquiry appointed by Col. G. G. Greenough, U.S.A., which consisted of Capt. T. N. Horn, Capt. G. R. Hancock, and Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has reported, after a thorough investigation, that the fire at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., recently, was not of incendiary origin, but was probably the result of spontaneous combustion.

Captain Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C., on duty at Norfolk, Va., left there July 20 with fifteen men for Williamsburg for range target practice, and also to finish the fitting up of the new range. Colonel Waller has been busy for the past few days fixing up and getting ready for the summer practice.

A new general order of considerable importance to officers of the Artillery is in course of preparation at the War Department. The order relates to the proper way of keeping emplacement and fort record books and other paper work for the Artillery.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of July 27 from the Commanding General, Atlantic Division, that the 119th Company Coast Artillery (one officer, eighty enlisted men, and one Hospital corps man) arrived at Fort Mott, N.J., on July 26 for station.

A ledge of rock in the North River, off Pier A, which is covered by only twenty-nine feet of water at low tide, is to be removed by blasting operations which will begin at once. It was only located after a steamer struck it two years ago.

The 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry (eight officers and 167 enlisted men), which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on July 19 from Philippine Islands, left there on July 25 for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for station.

HONORS FOR JOHN PAUL JONES.

The squadron of war ships under Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., from Cherbourg, France, bearing the body of John Paul Jones for burial at Annapolis, arrived in Chesapeake Bay July 22. The squadron consisted of the flagship Brooklyn, which had the casket on board; the Galveston, Tacoma and Chattanooga. The squadron was met outside the Virginia Capes by the Battleship Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The squadron was organized in two divisions, the first in the command of Rear Admiral Evans and the second commanded by Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis.

The Sigsbee squadron received a salute of fifteen guns from each division of the escorting ships, in honor of Admiral Jones as a vice-admiral. Upon reaching Cape Henry Admiral Evans's squadron, composed of the Maine as flagship, the Missouri, Kentucky and Kearsarge, passed into the lower Chesapeake Bay. Then came the Sigsbee squadron, and following the vessels of Rear Admiral Davis's division, composed of the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Massachusetts and Iowa.

The Sigsbee and Davis squadrons proceeded immediately up Chesapeake Bay, bearing the body of Admiral Jones toward Annapolis, Md., while the vessels of Admiral Evans's squadron proceeded to Old Point Comfort, Va., en route to Lambert's Point, where they anchored.

At the peak of each warship the tri-color of France snapped in the fresh breeze, while the American colors flew half masted on the staff. The French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière lay off Annapolis when the American fleet arrived.

On July 24 the body of Admiral Jones was transferred from the Brooklyn with due ceremony, and amid the usual salutes, to the tug Standish, which bore the body to the shore, where an imposing guard was drawn up to receive it.

The escort consisted of midshipmen from each of the ships of the fleet, a battalion of sailors from the fleet, two companies of marines from the Naval Academy, the battalion of midshipmen now at the Naval Academy and all the officers of the fleet and station.

The cortege was commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee and was headed by the Naval Academy band, under Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman. Next in line were the marines of the home station, consisting of two companies, and following came the brigade of marines from the fleet. The band from the Brooklyn headed the sailors' battalion, which was next, the fifty French bluejackets first and then the American; then followed the midshipmen, the officers of the fleet and of the academy. The hearse followed, flanked by the pall-bearers and followed by the French and American sailors who acted as honorary body bearers.

Admiral Sigsbee, who was in command, marched in the rear, as the regulations for the occasion require, and the body bearers consisted of Rear Admirals James H. Sands and Charles H. Davis, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, Capt. E. D. Taussig, Capt. William H. Reeder, U.S.N., and Capt. E. E. Gervais, commanding the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière. In front of the bier marched Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, who conducted the religious services at the temporary vault, and Chaplain George L. Bayard, of the Brooklyn, who assisted him.

The assemblage of over a thousand naval men in uniform made an impressive display. After a brief but most appropriate ceremony the truck on which lay the casket was slowly pushed to the vault and deposited on trusses by the pall-bearers. The grating was then locked, the sentry posted and the troops retired. The whole ceremony had occupied a little over half an hour. Not an untoward incident had marred it, and it was in every way as solemn and dignified as the notable incident required.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee was in command of the exercises ashore and afloat. Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, made all the shore arrangements. The first battalion of sailors was under command of Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan, of the Alabama, the second under Lieut. Comdr. Harry George, of the Tacoma; the brigade composing the two battalions was under Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, of the Tacoma. The marines were commanded by Captain Theodore H. Low, of the Alabama.

The formal national reception of the body with appropriate exercises is reserved until it shall be placed in the splendid naval chapel now being erected near the site of the temporary vault. The body has been reposed in an oak coffin of exquisite design trimmed with silver.

The squadron under Rear Admiral Sigsbee sailed from Annapolis on the night of July 24 and arrived at New York July 26, anchoring off Tompkinsville.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

The third division of the second squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, comprising the Brooklyn, Chattanooga, Tacoma, and Galveston, in command of Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 26, from Annapolis. These vessels were followed next day by the first and second divisions of the fleet, which anchored in the North river from Forty-second to Fiftieth streets, New York city.

This array of warships with several others in the harbor make the most powerful fleet ever assembled under the American flag in New York waters. Of the battleships, the Maine, the Missouri, the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, make up the first division under the immediate command of Rear Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, and the Alabama, flagship, the Illinois, the Massachusetts and the Iowa, comprising the second division, are in command of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis. The cruisers Brooklyn, flagship, the Chattanooga, the Tacoma and the Galveston make up the third division, in command of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, anchored off Tompkinsville. The armored cruisers Colorado and the Pennsylvania, also at New York, are in the fourth division, and besides these ships there is the cruiser Columbia, at anchor in the North river.

During the run north the vessels under Rear Admiral R. D. Evans were given a speed trial, the honors being won by the Missouri, in command of Capt. W. S. Cowles. For the first hour all of the ships proceeded under natural draught. Then for four hours the ships were driven at top speed under forced draught, and then for an hour at natural draught, and then reassembled to proceed to New York under cruising speed. The trial began at six a.m., July 27, and at seven o'clock the Missouri was well in the lead, the Maine second, and a fight for third place was going on between the Kentucky and Kearsarge

and the Illinois. At eight o'clock the gap between the leaders had widened to two miles and the Missouri held the lead until the race stopped at noon. Not until then did the Illinois give up the hope of beating her younger rival, the Kentucky, who had won the race from the Kearsarge by a handsome margin. The Iowa and Alabama were on the horizon at the end of the race, the latter, it is said, more than hull down. The Massachusetts, it is reported, was not in the race, on account of her age.

Admiral Evans is granting the men shore leave, and the vessels will sail East in a few days for target practice. The vessels are due at Newport about Aug. 18, and from there will proceed to Martha's Vineyard for a week or two of work at the targets.

The Naval Militia of Pennsylvania will be taken for a sea cruise and drills on the Brooklyn, beginning Aug. 9. The Chattanooga and the Tacoma will take the Naval Militia of New Jersey and Maine for cruises, beginning Aug. 3, from Camden and Portland, respectively. The Columbia will start on a cruise from New Haven on Aug. 5. After these cruises have been completed the Naval Militia of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be taken to sea for instruction.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Russell, in Atlanta, Ga., was the scene of a beautiful and brilliant wedding Tuesday evening, July 18, when their only daughter, Anna Coffin, was married to Lieut. William King Riddle, U.S.N. The marriage ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Z. P. Farland, of All Saints Episcopal church, united the representatives of two old and aristocratic Southern families. The bride wore a gown of chiffon and real lace and carried a shower bouquet of brides' roses tied with streamers of white Liberty satin ribbon. The attendants were: Matron of honor, Mrs. J. Whiteford Russell, sister of the groom; bridesmaids, Misses Annie Wright, of Augusta, Ga., and Mary Shand, of Columbus, S.C. Their gowns were white mousseline de soie over taffetas and they carried bouquets of pink roses. The best man was Mr. J. Whiteford Russell, brother of the bride, and the groomsmen were Major Edward K. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., and Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th U.S. Inf. The ushers were Messrs. Robert and Edmund Russell, Calvin Holmes and Glascock Mays. The color scheme throughout the house was green and white, these colors being carried out in the courses served. Among the out-of-town guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Riddle, of Nashville, Tenn., parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wilcox, of Augusta, Ga., Miss Annie English, of Columbia, S.C., Major Birmingham, U.S.A., and many others. Lieut. and Mrs. Riddle left at ten o'clock for Savannah, from where they sailed for New York. They will travel extensively through the East, after which they will be stationed at the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Miss Josephine Briggs, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Briggs, U.S.A., was married at the home of her parents, in Delavan, Ill., July 20, to Mr. Joseph N. McKnight, of Normal. It was a quiet home affair, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Frank C. Everitt, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Delavan, in the presence of the immediate families of the couple. After the ceremony and congratulations, the company was served with an excellent wedding supper. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "is a talented and charming young woman of Delavan and is well known and has many friends in Normal, where she attended school for several years and graduated with the class of 1903 from the Normal University. The past year she has been teaching in the Delavan city schools." The groom is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William McKnight, of West Locust street, Normal, and the past two years has held a position with the Chicago & Alton Railroad in the electric block signal department, with headquarters in Petersburg. The couple left on the evening train for Kansas City, where they will visit for a few days before returning to their home in Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Saylor announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Mae, to Lieut. Arthur McAllister, U.S.M.C., on Thursday, July 13, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in the city of New York. Lieutenant McAllister has received orders to report for recruiting service at the Chicago naval station. He and his wife were to leave the Delmar, Germantown, where they have been staying since their marriage, the latter part of this week. Mr. Francis H. Saylor, father of the bride, is a member of the old firm (since dissolved) of Cofrode & Saylor, of Pottstown, bridge builders.

Julia Knox Wheeler, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., was married to Mr. William Julius Harris, of Cedartown, Ga., in St. Thomas's Church, New York city, July 27. It was a very pretty, though a quiet wedding. Grouped about the chancel were tall palms and clusters of white flowers, principally lilies. The bride entered the church and was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white lace over white taffeta and satin, and a tulle veil, fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were pearls and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The attendants of the bride were her three sisters, the Misses Annie, Lucy and Carrie Wheeler, and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires, the wife of the rector of St. Thomas's, who officiated at the ceremony. The gowns of the attendants were of white organdie over silk, with lace trimmings. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses. Dr. Seale Harris, of Georgia, was his brother's best man. The ushers were the bride's brother, Captain Joseph Wheeler, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mr. William R. Kirkland. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will take a brief trip through the North and then go to their home in Cedartown.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Military Secretary has received information that Major Alexander McCook Guard, U.S.A., died at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 19, of chronic intestinal nephritis. Major Guard was born in Illinois and entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1866, being graduated June 12, 1871, as a second lieutenant. He served in the 19th Infantry as second and first lieutenant until his promotion to captain, in 1891, when he was assigned to the 5th Infantry. He was retired from active service with the rank of major for disability incurred in line of duty September 8, 1890. Major Guard's mother was a Mrs. Baldwin by a second marriage. She was the only sister of the seven fighting McCooks, and died in Mexico about a year ago. His wife was Miss Susie Trempe and her home was at the Soo. Major Guard, who was well known in Detroit and in the West, was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the United Spanish War Veterans, and when his re-

mains arrived in Detroit they were met by members of these organizations and escorted to the station, en route to Cincinnati for burial. Mrs. Guard was also with the remains, and she was met at the depot by Mrs. Leefe, widow of Colonel Leefe, U.S.A., and her daughter. Major Guard had served under Colonel Leefe and was a highly esteemed officer.

The only son of Capt. and Mrs. Wm. R. Smith, U.S.A., aged two years and ten months, died at West Point, N.Y., July 15.

Eleanor Glass, the eight months old daughter of Mr. Frank S. Glass, and granddaughter of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., died at Berkeley, Cal., July 14.

Mr. Joseph H. Gates, son of the late Brig. Gen. William Gates, U.S.A., died at Chicago, Ill., July 13.

Acting Secretary of War Oliver, in announcing the death of the Honorable Daniel Scott Lamont, which occurred on July 23, at his residence at Millbrook, in Dutchess county, New York, says: "Mr. Lamont was Secretary of War during the second administration of President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1897, a period of great activity in the administration of the War Department. The services rendered by Secretary Lamont were of the greatest importance to the efficiency of the military establishment, and his interest in the welfare of the officers and men of the Army did not cease with his retirement from public office, but continued, unabated, to the end of his life. He was a gentleman of broad and varied culture; of exalted personal character; of quick discernment in public affairs, and of very great administrative ability, whose constant and kindly interest in the welfare of the Army strongly attached him to those with whom he was associated in the conduct of military affairs."

"To many Cincinnati members of the 34th Ohio Infantry, known as the First Ohio Zouaves," writes a correspondent, "there will be regret at the news that Rev. Geo. W. Collier, U.S.A., died July 18, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warner, in Delaware, Ohio. He endeared himself to all the members of that organization by his earnest Christian work."

Major J. M. Walsh, first governor of the Yukon, died July 25 at his home in Brockville, Ont. He was born at Prescott, Ont., in 1848, and had a long military career in the Northwest Mounted Police.

Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U.S.N., who died at Washington, D.C., July 22, was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and during his long and honorable career saw extensive service, and in his death the Navy loses one of its oldest and most highly esteemed officers. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed in the Navy from North Carolina June 20, 1838, as assistant surgeon. He was attached to the frigate Constitution, 1839-41; frigate Mississippi, 1841-2; frigate Congress, Mediterranean Squadron, 1842-3; sloop Fairfield, frigate Cumberland, Mediterranean Squadron, 1843-5; Razez and to the Independence, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, during the Mexican War, 1846-9. He was on duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia, 1849-50; on the receiving ship Franklin, at Boston, 1851; sloop John Adams, 1851; sloop Decatur, 1851-2; commissioned as surgeon Sept. 2, 1852; at the rendezvous, New York city, 1854-5; on the sloop St. Louis, coast of Africa, 1855-8; navy yard, New York, 1858-61; steam frigate Wabash, 1861; frigate Cumberland, 1861; steam sloop Brooklyn, 1862-3. While attached to the Cumberland he was present at the bombardment and capture of the Confederate forts, at Hatteras Inlet; doing service on board the Brooklyn; he was with Admiral Farragut in the passage and bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the Chalmette batteries below New Orleans, and in the destruction of the Confederate Fleet, and subsequently in his operations before Vicksburg and Galveston. He was at the Naval Academy at Newport, R.I., 1863-4; navy yard, Boston, 1864-5-6; fleet surgeon, North and South Pacific Squadron; on board flagship Pensacola and Powhatan, 1867-9; naval hospital, Philadelphia, 1869; naval hospital, New York, 1869-72; commissioned as medical director March 3, 1871; on duty at naval hospital, Norfolk, 1873-5; naval hospital, Chelsea, 1875-6-7-8-9, which completed his service on the "active list." Having attained the age of sixty-two years, April 1, 1879, he was placed on the retired list. The funeral services were held at St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., a few miles from Boston, and the interment made in the family lot in the ancient church yard adjoining the church. Admiral Snow, commandant of the Boston yard, sent a detail of seamen who acted as body-bearers. The Navy was represented by many of the older officers attached to the Boston station. Medical Director Wells, of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, from which place Dr. Jackson was retired, was present at the funeral and his kindness to the family will long be remembered by them.

Ensign Newman K. Perry, jr., U.S.N., who died in hospital at San Diego, Cal., July 21, from injuries received from the explosion on the U.S.S. Bennington on that date, was born in South Carolina Nov. 26, 1880, and was appointed a naval cadet from the Fourth district of South Carolina Sept. 9, 1897. He was promoted to ensign June 7, 1903, and joined the Bennington as a watch and division officer March 9, 1903. His wife, Mrs. Newman K. Perry, lives at Stockbridge, Mass.

Capt. Henry Clay Evans, jr., U.S.A., retired, died at his summer residence on Walden's Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., at 11 o'clock a.m., July 21, 1905. Captain Evans was born in New York, but lived his earlier years in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was the son of the Hon. H. Clay Evans, lately United States Consul General at London, and was educated in the schools at Chattanooga and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa. He was commissioned second lieutenant 3d Artillery July 9, 1898, promoted first lieutenant Artillery Corps May 8, 1901, and was retired for physical disability in April, 1905, with the rank of captain of Artillery. He served two years in the Philippine Islands, and also in China during the Boxer outbreak. He was also stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Lincoln, Nebraska, Fort Monroe, Virginia and Fort Hancock, New Jersey. "Captain Evans," writes a correspondent, "was an officer of fine presence and very popular with the commands with which he served. He married Miss Blanche Peterson, of Jonesboro, Ark., and leaves a widow, and one young daughter of two years of age. Captain Evans was notified by the surgeons of the retiring board that there was little probability of his surviving long, but he either did not believe this or affected not to do so. His death was sudden. On the morning of July 21 he arose, but had little appetite and took but a glass of milk for breakfast. While conversing with two friends on the lawn in front of his residence he complained of pain about his heart and was assisted by his friends to his room, and there laid down on his bed, from which he never arose, dying within an hour after his attack, from heart failure. Captain Evans was buried from the home of his cousin, Mr. Jesse E. Evans, his remains being interred in Forest Hills Cemetery, at

the foot of Lookout Mountain. His mother and two sisters, Misses Nellie and Anita Evans, were in Paris, France, at the time of his death and received the sad news by cablegram. Captain Evans was but thirty-two years of age. The floral designs sent to his funeral by relatives and friends of the family were very beautiful and appropriate."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. John T. Barry has left Taylorville, Ill., for Hamline, Minn., a suburb of St. Paul.

Capt. W. D. Newbill, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was reported among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, July 25.

The steamship Manchuria, with Secretary of War Taft and party on board, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, at 7 o'clock a.m., July 25.

Major O. M. Smith, U.S.A., was reported as sailing from New York on July 25 for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, on the steamer Grosser Kurfürst.

Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 4th Cav., will sail from New York on Aug. 2 on the Teutonic for a trip until September through England and France, including if possible attendance at the French army maneuvers.

Gen. Horace Porter, late American Ambassador to France, has been nominated for Honorary Vice President of the United States Navy League in recognition of his services in recovering the remains of John Paul Jones.

Mrs. Frederick Funston, assisted by Miss Christine Patten, officiated in the formal laying of the cornerstone for the new four company concrete barracks at Alcatraz Island, California, July 20, 1905. After the ceremony the guests and members of the garrison were entertained by the commanding officer, Major A. R. Paxton, 13th U.S. Inf.

The friends of P.A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave at Portsmouth, Va., will regret to learn that he has been through quite a serious illness and has not yet entirely recovered. He is to go soon to some mountain summer resort, where it is cooler than at Portsmouth.

Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th U.S. Inf., on duty in San Francisco, Cal., is an expert tennis player, and with Mr. W. G. Knowlton won the handicap doubles tennis tournament played at the California Club courts a few days since. Seven teams entered the competition, and the victors had hard uphill matches during the entire day. During the progress of the tourney no less than seven twelve sets were played and four of these took more than twelve games to decide them.

Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, U.S.N., gave a delightful lawn party at their home at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., July 18, in honor of little Miss Esther Jenkins. Many novel games were played. In the piled up sand on the beach were hidden souvenirs, for which the children hunted. A spider web was arranged all through the grounds, with a souvenir at the end of each thread. And wagons for hay rides around the park were also furnished. Later in the afternoon delicious iced refreshments were served by Dr. and Mrs. Persons, assisted by Mrs. John S. Jenkins.

The children of soldiers at Fort Wayne, Mich., presented Miss Helen M. Gould with a bouquet of violets when that lady visited the post last spring in recognition of the many kindnesses done by Miss Gould for the soldiers. Miss Gould was deeply touched by the incident and requested Miss Sarah Grindley, who has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the children, to prepare for her a list of the names of the donors of the flowers. Miss Grindley sent the names, as requested, and was greatly surprised to receive two very large boxes from New York on July 24. In the boxes were presents for each of the children, consisting of books and toys.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, U.S.A., after nineteen years' service in the 24th Infantry and two years in the Navy, during the Civil War, has been ordered home for retirement, and leaves Fort Harrison, Mont., for Los Angeles, Cal. In speaking of the retirement, the Montana Daily Record says: "He will carry with him the best wishes of the men and officers of the post. When the law was enacted creating the grade of major for chaplains, Chaplain Allensworth was among the first to be selected on his record for 'exceptional efficiency.' He is eligible, on retirement, to be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel, as a fitting reward for honorable Civil War service. His devotion to duty and loyalty to the Service have won for him very favorable comment among the officers at Fort Harrison. He is credited with being a man of surpassing tact and prudence which have won him no little success."

The Misses Harrington, daughters of Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., entertained at a garden tea on Thursday afternoon, July 20, at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in honor of their guest, Miss Isabelle Gilmer, of Chatham, Va. The music was furnished by the navy yard band. The Misses Harrington were assisted in receiving by Miss Ruth Emory, who served the tea, while Miss Gilmer presided over the punch bowl. Among those who were invited to meet Miss Gilmer were: Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Cole, U.S.N.; Misses Julia, Pauline and Susie Persons, Ruth Gibson, Elizabeth and Jane Neely, Elizabeth Martin, Helen Kinkaid, Grace Willis, Gwendolyn Morgan, Gulie Serpell, Amy Wentworth, Ruth Emory, Nora Serpell, Katherine and Bessie Rice, Admiral Harrington, U.S.N.; Paymaster Tiffany, U.S.N.; Lieut. B. W. Sibley, U.S.M.C.; Dr. Rothganger, U.S.N.; Dr. R. C. Persons, U.S.N., and Lieut. B. F. Hutchison, U.S.N.

Speaking of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Washington Life says: "Admiral Brownson is universally conceded to be one of the most capable and best equipped officers in the Service, and perhaps the ideal type of an energetic commander. He is famous as the man who fired the shot that reverberated around the world and gave notice to all nations that the United States would brook no interference with the commerce that had the protection of its flag. This was in the harbor of Rio Janeiro in 1894, in the Mello naval insurrection. At that time Captain Brownson was in command of the Detroit, and was assigned by Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham to protect American shipping interests. When the insurgent naval force under command of Admiral Da Gama, on his battleship, the Aquidaban, threatened to sink the American merchant ships if they insisted on running his blockade, the Detroit, firing a six-pounder at the leading Brazilian ship, announced that a broadside would follow if trouble ensued, and started up the harbor, cleared for action. The other vessels of the American squadron meanwhile stood ready to attend to any other ships of the Brazilian fleet that attempted to interfere. The single shot of the Detroit caused the collapse of the blockade."

A charming dinner was given at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., July 18, by Surg. George Rothganger, U.S.N., and Dr. Thomas G. Foster, U.S.N.

Major C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., will, it is reported, assist Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia in his investigations of the Torresdale filter plant.

Mrs. W. P. Potter and Miss Potter, the wife and daughter of Captain Potter, of the Bureau of Navigation, will spend the remainder of the summer on Lake Champlain.

Lieut. Burton W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., was among the guests entertained by Mr. Lester G. Wilson on Wednesday evening, July 19, on board his launch, The Stag, at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Duncan have been spending the early summer with relatives of Mrs. Duncan in Ohio and Minnesota. At present they are at the Hotel Keewaydin, Cottagewood, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

Paymr. G. G. Seibels, U.S.N., gave a very enjoyable watermelon party on Thursday evening, July 19, at the Hotel Monroe, Norfolk, Va. His guests were: Miss Helen Kinkaid, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Mary Hope, Mr. Samuel Watts and Mr. George Ridley.

Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., entertained a few friends on July 18 on board the U.S.S. Franklin's launch at Norfolk, Va. Among the guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, U.S.N.; Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, and Comdr. and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan, and Capt. J. H. Dayton, U.S.N.

Mrs. Sigsbee, wife of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the squadron that brought John Paul Jones's body to America, has taken a cottage at Harwichport, Mass., for the summer. She will be joined by her daughter, Mrs. Kittelle, wife of Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., later in the season.

While Private Lyons, of Co. E, 8th U.S. Inf., was in charge of a squad of prisoners on Governors Island on July 15, one of them, Frederick R. Snyder, became unruly and made a rush with a broom to strike the sentry. The latter, when the prisoner refused to halt, fired, hitting him in the arm at the elbow. The prisoner was attended at the hospital.

Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C. retired, formerly commandant of the Marine Corps, with Mrs. Heywood will spend a few weeks at Atlantic City, previous to sailing for the Continent on Aug. 12 from New York, on the Minnehaha. They will remain in Europe for several months. Mrs. Heywood is not in the best of health, and the sea trip is expected to be beneficial.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending July 26: Ensign W. G. Diman, U.S.N., Mrs. C. P. George, Lieut. F. L. Dengler, Ensign R. R. Adams, U.S.N., Dr. A. W. Balch, U.S.N., Capt. G. W. Stevens, U.S.A., Paymr. R. H. Orr, U.S.N., Comdr. John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., Dr. C. H. Lowndes, U.S.N., Comdr. S. P. Conly, U.S.N.

Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commander of the Department of California, his aides, Lieut. E. C. Long and Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, it is reported narrowly escaped death at Monterey, Cal., July 22, when an electric car crashed into the car in which they were riding. The officers jumped. General Funston's left hand, it is said, was severely bruised, but he was otherwise unharmed. Lieutenant Mitchell sustained painful bruises about the head and body. Lieutenant Long escaped with slight bruises.

Town and Country of July 22 publishes portraits of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sigsbee, and says: "Rear Admiral Sigsbee, as the result of his duties in connection with the removal of John Paul Jones's body, has received from France the order of Commander of the Legion of Honor. Among honors received earlier in life, Emperor William I. conferred upon him the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia, in recognition of his many inventions and introduction of new methods in deep-sea exploration. Rear Admiral Sigsbee and Mrs. Sigsbee have a home in Washington, one of their daughters being the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N."

The Omaha Excelsior has the following to say of a popular Army chaplain: "Rev. H. Percy Silver, 30th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, who is to take the services at Trinity Cathedral during the absence of Dean Beecher in Europe, has made a great record for himself since he entered the Army by his attention to the wants of the enlisted men. Among other things, he has established a regimental library with the most advanced literary ideas of cataloguing and maintenance, that is greatly appreciated by the garrison, and to which a number of Omaha people have made valuable contributions. Colonel Pratt, commanding at Fort Crook, recently told the Excelsior that he considered Percy Silver the most remarkable and efficient Army chaplain ever encountered in his experience."

During the voyage of the Army transport Warren from Manila to San Francisco, the Fourth of July was duly celebrated in mid ocean. The following was the evening program: "My Country 'Tis of Thee," sung by all; reading of Declaration of Independence, Capt. A. W. Chase, U.S.A.; poem, composed for the occasion and read by the authoress, Mrs. M. C. Kochersperger; a mixed address, Mr. Wm. Wallace; an original poem prepared by Col. J. W. Hannay, U.S.A.; the "Depletion of the Mess Chest," Lieut. E. J. Bloom, U.S.A.; a rope skipper, Capt. Walton, Warren; U.S.A.T. Warren, greyhound of the fleet, Mr. Adams; a prolonged dissertation on the advantage of not over eating, Comsy. C. C. Cox; song, "A Sailor Has a Girl in Every Port," Clerk F. W. Connolly; banjo solo, Chief Engineer Hughes; a paper on "Why Did You Do It?" Doctor Warwick; refreshments, by the commissary department; nightcaps for all who were not supplied; patriotic songs, by the ensemble.

From Fort Barrancas, Fla., July 24, a correspondent writes: "Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, in command of the post, and his adjutant, Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, and Capt. William F. Hase, in command of the 7th Company, made a canoe trip to Fort Morgan the first of the week. They took the inside course through the lagoons and found a most desirable route, with only a few places where they were obliged to make a portage. Lieut. H. J. Watson is away on leave, visiting in Pittsburg, Pa. Lieut. J. S. Hardin is also away on leave, but does not return, as he is ordered to the Fort Monroe Artillery School for the winter. Capt. H. J. Hatch, in command of the 15th Company, has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., for a six weeks' leave, and Lieutenant Crawford is in command of the company and of Fort Pickens. The quartermaster's boat, the Poe, is soon to take the place of the Baker, which has been on the run from the posts to Pensacola for the past six months. The officers are much delighted that the Poe is coming back to Fort Barrancas."

Rear Admiral H. B. Mansfield, U.S.N., retired, is undergoing treatment in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A son was born to Mrs. Joseph Matson, wife of Lieutenant Matson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on July 20, at Fort Preble, Me.

A daughter, Virginia, was born at Washington, D.C., July 24 to the wife of Major Chas. Mason, Medical Department, U.S.A.

General Francis Moore, U.S.A., has rented a furnished house in Portland, Ore., for the summer. His address is 754 Hoyt street, Portland.

Lieut. A. L. Keesling, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on leave from Fort Totten, N.Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Merrill at Great Diamond Island, Maine.

Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., retired, has taken a cottage at Chevy Chase, an environ of Washington, D.C., for the summer, and Mrs. Kimmell has already joined him there.

Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 1st Inf., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., who accidentally shot himself through the chest with a revolver a few days since, is said to be steadily improving.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., gave a dinner July 25 for Captain Gervais, of the French cruiser Jurien de La Gravière. The other guests were Rear Admiral Davis, Rear Admiral Sands and captains of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. Earl Peck Finney, wife of Ensign Finney, U.S.N., is at present residing in New London, Conn. Mrs. Finney has only recently returned from Old Point Comfort, Va.; where her husband has been on the battleship Kentucky.

Mrs. Arthur Field is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wieser, wife of Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. She will remain at least two weeks at this ideal spot of California and renew her old acquaintances.

Pay Director Eustace B. Rogers, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty as general storekeeper at the Boston Navy Yard, relieving Pay Director James A. Ring, U.S.N., detached and ordered to his home. These changes do not become effective until the last day of August.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., it is reported, has bought from John Kern & Son, of Elizabeth, N.J., a \$1,000 prize gray cob, which won the blue ribbon several times in the Tennessee horse show. The horse was bought by the Admiral for his wife to drive.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz, U.S.N., are among the more recent arrivals at Newport, R.I. It is their intention to remain at Newport the remainder of the present season. The last duty of Lieutenant Sandoz was on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The retirement not long ago, for physical disability, of Asst. Surg. R. L. Sutton, U.S.N., is a matter of general regret, writes a correspondent, for by it the Navy "has lost a brilliant mind and a valuable brain for the advancement of its active list. He stood well in all his post-graduate work after receiving his M.D., and was considered a man of great future while working in Johns Hopkins Medical School of Baltimore."

The young ladies of California appear to have a special charm for the officers of our Army. General Funston has married in that State, as has Major Samuel W. Dunning, his military secretary, and now Capt. William G. Haan, of the General Staff, is to wed, sometime during the month of August, Miss Hawes, a resident of San Mateo, a suburb of San Francisco. The acquaintance which has resulted thus happily began in Manila.

Of those officers of the Navy who have recently been placed on the retired list, few will carry with them greater regret than that attending the retirement of Rear Admiral Francis John Higginson, U.S.N. Genial in the performance of his duties, he was regarded as a strict disciplinarian, careful of the rights of others and no less so of his own rights. He was an officer whose retirement is a distinct loss to the active list, and the good wishes which follow him to his new sphere of life will go far to mitigate the natural regret that the law does not permit a longer period of active duty to the naval officer.

Chief Engr. Edward D. Robie, U.S.N., retired, who was an officer on Commodore Perry's flagship, Mississippi, on the expedition to Japan in 1853, and who is now seventy-four years old, recently told an interesting story of the Perry expedition to a reporter for the Binghamton Press. He also said: "At a recent dinner in New York in commemoration of the first entry of Americans into Japan, a high Japanese official told me what I have never heard expressed openly before by any Japanese, that the signing of that treaty marked the date of the entrance of Japan into competition with all civilized countries, which up to that time, excepting China, had been considered barbarians."

A correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, Wash., in referring to Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, in charge of the Colville Indian reservation, says: "At sixteen he went into the Civil War as lieutenant in the 170th Ohio Volunteers. He saw but one year of service there, and was appointed a cadet in West Point at the conclusion of the war. After thirty years of service he was retired on his own request, but really on account of a series of severe accidents by which he was badly crippled and incapacitated for field duty. It is the marvel of his friends how he manages to get over the ground in his present physical condition. For twenty years he has dispensed with the noonday meal. His office hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the manifold duties of his present work fill up every one of those hours. I saw him at Nesplem holding council with the Indians for two days. The Indians came in relays. No white man, much less an Indian, could keep his pace. Then at his office at Fort Spokane I have seen the same thing. He arrives at his office ahead of his clerks, stays until after they have gone in the evening, and the whole noon hour he toils alone. He is in love with his work and says the year has gone by like a single month. I saw the tears fill his eyes as he told of the sufferings of some of his red children. Captain Webster is a noble gentleman and an efficient officer. I sincerely hope he may be spared for years to work out some of the intricate questions now before him for solution. On July 1 the Coeur d'Alene reservation was made an agency by itself, and Captain Webster leaves at once to turn it over to his successor. He still has both the Spokane and Colville reservations to look after, and besides that many separate settlements like those near Wenatchee, Chelan, Callispel valley and the Indians to whom allotments have been made on the opened north half of the Colville reservation. No one who has never been on the ground can realize the amount and kind of work performed by an active and well-meaning agent of a large Indian reservation."

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Miss Sartoris are enjoying an automobile tour in northern Maine.

Major Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was reported in New York city July 22, as a guest at Hotel Astor.

Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, U.S.A., sailed on July 18 from New York to spend three months traveling in Europe.

Mrs. Richardson Clover and her daughter have returned from England. Captain Clover commands the battleship Wisconsin.

Mrs. Alfred B. Canaga, wife of Comdr. Alfred B. Canaga, U.S.N., is passing a few weeks at Petersville, Maryland, with her daughter.

Mr. Philip S. Hichborn, son of Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., has joined his mother and sister, Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., at Atlantic City, N.J. Admiral Hichborn will probably join his family during the month of August.

For the Denver G.A.R. encampment there will be a large corps of drummers, fifers and buglers who served as such in '61. It is being organized, and it is interesting to learn that there is a national association of Civil War musicians, whose president is a resident of Denver.

Speaking of the retirement of Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., "The Big Stick," the sprightly little monthly published on board the cruiser Colorado, says—and its sentiments will be heartily approved throughout the Service—: "To state that the Naval Service loses from the active list a most efficacious and capable officer is superfluous. The loss to the crew of the Colorado is manifested hourly on board through the interest he has taken. The crew has placed implicit faith in their executive officer, and his close observation of individual effort has rewarded many. Those who found it necessary to seek his counsel found interest, unanticipated; when in trouble, they found more than sympathy; when deserving,—reward."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th U.S. Inf., on June 1 received the unconditional surrender of Julian Ramos, the most powerful of the ladrone chiefs who have recently terrorized the southern districts of Cavite province. Surrendering with Ramos were "Captain" Pascual Sampo, "Captain" Jorge Andino, "Lieutenant" Silvestre Ramos, "Corporal" Fabian Andino and fourteen soldiers. They brought in thirteen rifles of various patterns, two revolvers and considerable ammunition, all of which was serviceable. Their guns and their titles were their sole assets, for they came in half starved and clad in rags. Most of the band are natives of Magallanes, where Ramos once held the peaceful office of sacristan. He was implicated in the insurrection, but took the oath of allegiance in 1901. In 1902 he held a meeting of influential citizens, to determine measures of protection against the raiding forces of the outlaw leaders Montalon, Felisardo and Beting. Juan Bello, the brothers Riego de Dios and others fitted out a private ladrone band under the leadership of Ramos. Beyond levying on the town for supplies, the "Colonel" has never molested Magallanes, but has entirely kept off other outlaws. He is so highly esteemed in the district that when in last January Co. B, of the 7th Infantry, garrisoned the town of Magallanes, it was almost impossible to get a tao to admit ever having heard of him. By persistent scouting the ladores were driven into the rough country round the Pico de Loro. Once inside, the town was rigidly reconcentrated, not one "chupa" of grain being allowed to pass out. About two months ago Capt. G. Souldar Turner, of the 7th Inf., destroyed the ladrone cartel, since which the outlaws have lived in the open, on tubers and such deer and wild hogs as they could trap. Homeless, hungry, hounded unceasingly by the troops, the ladores deserted, one by one, till Ramos had lost eighteen guns and four revolvers, and could only save his face by surrendering with the remnant of his band.

In the course of an editorial tribute to the present commander-in-chief of the Philippines Division the Manila Cablenews says: "When Major General Corbin leaves the Philippines at the end of his tour of duty, despite his many other notable achievements here, he will best be remembered for his tact, his breadth of idea, and his lack of prejudice. * * * Corbin has proved his sense strikingly. He has made no mistakes here, and he has made an unforgettable record for statesmanship, military skill and personal endeavor. We need his kind in the Philippines."

Rear Admiral Enquist and the other officers of the three Russian cruisers now interned at Manila have been granted the privilege of the Army and Navy Club in that city.

The civil authorities of the Philippines have appropriated 15,000 pesos for the relief of the friendly natives of Samar who have suffered at the hands of the Pulajane outlaws in that island. There are many natives who have lost heavily by the raids of the Pulajanes through remaining loyal to the Government, or at least refusing to go out and join the fanatics. They had their crops destroyed and their homes burned and are now in a state of great destitution, many of them being sick and helpless.

A Manila firm has received the contract for repairing the Russian cruisers Jemchug, Oleg and Aurora, now interned there, and 300 men are engaged in the work. The number of workmen will soon be increased to 500, and those now employed include a large number of Chinese boiler-makers. The contract calls for complete repairs on all three ships, the Russian government having decided that, no matter how long they remain at Manila, they shall be in a thoroughly seaworthy condition when they leave. It is stipulated that the Oleg shall be repaired in sixty-three days, the Aurora in forty-five and the Jemchug in twenty-eight.

Doctor Kravtchenko, Chief Surgeon of Rear Admiral Enquist's squadron of the Russian navy, three cruisers of which are now interned at Manila, has signified his grateful appreciation of the skill and courtesy of the surgeons of the United States Navy on the Asiatic Station and his gratitude for their treatment of the sick and wounded on the Russian ships. He states that they have been exceptionally kind and attentive in their assistance both on board the vessels on arrival, and since the wounded had been removed to the naval hospital in Cavite. Up to the present there have been no deaths among the patients, and all are progressing nicely.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DECISIONS.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion this week on a hypothetical question proposed by the Paymaster General in relation to the travel pay of re-enlisted men in Alaska. A soldier was discharged in Alaska because of expiration of term of enlistment, but he immediately re-enlisted. The question arose whether this soldier was entitled to transportation at Government expense from Alaska to the United States for use during a furlough which was granted him at the beginning of his second enlistment. The Paymaster General claims that he is, and in this connection calls attention to a hypothetical case. He says, suppose the soldier is discharged to-day and to-morrow makes request of the Quartermaster for the transportation to which he is entitled to the United States and it is granted him; then day after to-morrow he re-enlists. The question is, Has the Government the right to prevent the man from using the transportation given him during a furlough which he receives immediately after re-enlistment? Judge Advocate General Davis has held that the soldier is not entitled to the transportation if he re-enlists, but the controversy over the matter is still in progress. General Davis says: "As the duty with which the Government is charged by the Act of March 2, 1901, is one of actual performance and is not susceptible of commutation, the duty imposed by the statute has been discharged when transportation and subsistence in kind have been furnished or have been tendered to the soldier on his discharge; and if the soldier does not take advantage of the offer when his right to transportation by sea has accrued, he cannot demand performance at any subsequent time; that is, the soldier cannot decline to receive the transportation so tendered, or demand it at a later time. In other words, his right in that regard accrues at a definite instant of time; that is, at the expiration of his contract of enlistment; and if the Government tenders performance at that time, and it is not accepted, the Government is discharged from further obligation to perform at the demand of the discharged soldier. In specific reply to the inquiry of the Paymaster General, it would seem that the issue of a transportation request to the soldier would be conditional upon the performance of the journey of the soldier to his home; so that the soldier's right of property in the transportation request is not complete unless he actually uses it in the prosecution of a journey to a place of his original enlistment. If, by a voluntary re-enlistment, he puts it out of his power to make the journey, his right to transportation and subsistence in kind is defeated, and the request should be recalled or canceled."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army is at work on a new certificate of eligibility for those enlisted men who recently passed their examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, but who could not be commissioned owing to the lack of vacancies. Objection has been made to the certificate of eligibility, so-called, which has been issued men in their class in the past, as it actually makes them candidates for commissions when, as a matter of fact, they are not now candidates in any sense of the word. The new certificate will simply recite the law governing such cases, and will show to what special privilege the men who successfully passed the examination are entitled.

Judge Advocate General Davis has held this week that officers and men of the Philippine Scouts are entitled to receive and wear the campaign badge. General Davis's opinion on this subject is as follows: "Among the officers and men 'hereinafter provided for' in the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, are the 'Philippine Scouts,' whose organization is provided for in Section 36 of that act. It would thus appear that the officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts fall within the operation of General Orders No. 4 and 5, current series of the War Department; and it is the opinion of this office that such as 'served ashore in the Philippine Islands' between Feb. 2, 1901, and July 4, 1902, or in the Department of Mindanao between Feb. 2, 1901, and July 15, 1903, are entitled to wear the campaign badge. What has been said above, however, would not apply to the organization of civilian employees who operated with the land forces in the Philippine Islands between June 30, 1898, and Feb. 2, 1901, as they did not occupy the status of 'enlisted men' during that period."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the cases of Rear Admirals O'Neil and Watson, U. S.N., retired, both of whom are abroad under orders from the Navy Department, studying special naval subjects, the Comptroller of the Treasury has held that "a naval officer ordered to shore duty abroad for the purpose of obtaining information is entitled to the ten per cent. increase provided for Army officers detailed for shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States."

In the case of 1st Lieut. Frank E. Evans, Marine Corps, who has for some time been on duty as aide to the commandant of the Marine Corps, the Comptroller holds that "the duly appointed aide to a brigadier general in the Marine Corps is entitled to the additional pay allowed an aide to a brigadier general in the Army."

The Comptroller has held in the case of Ensign B. C. Dent, of the Navy, that "a retired naval officer detailed to service in any school or college, upon his own application, is not entitled to active duty pay and commutation of quarters while so detailed."

FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD.

The Field Artillery Board which is in session at Fort Riley has been engaged in some very interesting experiments, which have occupied some two weeks of its time, the results of which will doubtless have considerable bearing upon the formulation of a system of fire control, which is absolutely necessary if we are to keep pace with modern methods. Major Dunn and Captain Dickson, of the Ordnance Department, and Major Russel, of the Signal Corps, have been at Fort Riley as additional members of the board and have acted in an advisory capacity on subjects that pertained to their particular departments. Major Dunn, as has been heretofore noted, has been particularly interested in the use of a high explosive shell, the bursting charge of which is of his own invention, and which is known as Explosive D. Shells fitted with two kinds of fuse, one known as the Delay Fuse and the other as the Non-Delay Fuse, both of Major Dunn's invention, have also been tested.

The high-explosive shell was used on several occasions and easily demonstrated that a new and ter-

rible implement of warfare had been developed. On one occasion a structure of solid stone, held in place by heavy oaken timbers, was practically demolished by shell fire, while on another, three caissons loaded with ammunition were completely wrecked. One of the caissons was loaded with the high-explosive ammunition, and upon the first shot striking it, fired at a range of about 2,000 yards, blew up with a terrific explosion. The others, loaded with the ammunition now issued to the Service, failed to explode. The shell fitted with the Non-Delay Fuse bursts on impact, while the shell fitted with the Delay Fuse is delayed in its action until it has bored into or passed through an obstruction, according to its strength and thickness, when it explodes. Silhouette targets behind a heavy wooden screen were literally riddled by this shell, while rocky cliffs under a bombardment gave evidence that even an obstruction of this kind must crumble before such a fire.

Major Edgar Russel, Sig. Corps, gave his attention to the extensive Signal Corps equipment necessary to bring about a modern fire control system and recommendations to that end have already been submitted. Kites and balloons, both carrying cameras for the purpose of photographing the enemy's position, were tested, but with indifferent success. The kites, it seems, lacked the lifting power, while in the case of the balloons the connections with terra firma proved faulty. Both of these defects can doubtless be remedied. It was the intention of the board to indulge in target practice one day with a captive balloon as the object, and the reservation was cleared within a certain area, accordingly. The balloon tore away from its fastenings, however, and has yet to be heard from. Captain Dickson was occupied with the question of suitable sights, which is an all-important subject in the matter of the new equipment. By the end of next week the board will have completed the out-door work for the present season, and after the close the encampments of the provisional regiments, which two of the members will attend, will resume its sittings in Washington, where it will continue its important work.

SECRETARY TAFT IN JAPAN.

Secretary of War Taft and party arrived at Tokio, Japan, July 25 on the steamer Manchuria and were accorded a great demonstration. The Manchuria was met at the entrance of Tokio Bay by three steamers, chartered by the American Friends' Society. These vessels saluted the Secretary with hundreds of bombs and a display of daylight fireworks when the Manchuria arrived off Uraga, where Commodore Perry's expedition anchored in 1853. From Uraga the Manchuria was escorted by warships detailed for that purpose to Yokohama. The bands of the warships played and their yards were manned in honor of the American guests. After a brief stay in Yokohama, where the Governor and various deputations welcomed them, the party proceeded in a special train to Tokio. The square at the station at Tokio was decorated with the brilliant red and purple banners of numerous municipal guilds and corporations. The streets in the vicinity of the station were jammed with humanity for many blocks. All the city was bright with decorations. Even the street cars bore the word "Welcome." The welcome given to Admiral Togo on his return from his victorious operations at Port Arthur can alone be compared with the ovation given Secretary Taft. The party was received by Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household; court dignitaries, the Governor and Mayor. After the cordial greetings were over the Americans were escorted to imperial coaches that were waiting for them and were driven to the Shiba Palace. The streets were lined with immense crowds, and the continuous roar of "banzai" followed the party from the station to the palace. The program of the party includes the following: Official members lunch with emperor July 27 at the Imperial Palace; dinner by Count Katsura, the prime minister, to entire party, Imperial Hotel, July 27; garden party by the United States Minister, dinner by Japanese bankers Friday, July 28; luncheon by the Japanese Minister of War at Koishikawa Arsenal garden at 10 o'clock; special train to take party to Kyoto Friday night, July 28; leave Kyoto Sunday, July 30, for the Manchuria, sailing July 31 from Kobe; leave Nagasaki Aug. 1; arrive at Manila on the afternoon of Aug. 6, or early morning Aug. 7.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, July 26, 1905.
The Military Secretary, Washington.
Transport Logan arrived July 26. CORBIN.

The following is a telegraphic report from the commanding officer, Fort Gibbon, Alaska, dated July 20, 1905, with reference to information that had reached the War Department that the roads in the vicinity of Fairbanks, Alaska, were infested by robbers and that gold dust could not be safely transported:

"Was in Fairbanks and Chena July 20. Commissioner and U.S. Marshal Perry and Judge Wickersham were seen by me, and both thought the highwaymen had been located. Since July 10 no word has been received regarding the matter. Captain Gray of steamer Tanana, a very reliable man just back from Fairbanks, states that everything is quiet. Gold is conveyed over the highway by from twenty to thirty armed men. One or two single men have been robbed and one killed prior to July 10. I have detachment of twenty-one men and two officers repairing telegraph lines above Fairbanks in close call of the marshal if needed. He told me on the 10th that he anticipated no trouble, and that one man was doing the robbing. No need of troops whatever. Telegraph line down to Fairbanks."

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of July 23 from the commanding general, Department of California, that the 28th Co., Coast Art. (two officers, and sixty-four enlisted men), which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on July 19 from Honolulu, left there on July 23, for Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for station.

The 32d Co., Coast Art. (two officers, and sixty-four enlisted men), which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on July 19 from Honolulu, left there on July 23, for Fort Flagler, Wash., for station.

S.O. JULY 27, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 28th Inf., to Fort Bayard, for duty, relieving Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., who will join his regiment.

Major Lorenzo P. Davidson, retired, detailed to duty with the militia of Idaho for four years.

Capt. David J. Rumbough, A.C., to Fort Sill, for duty with 2d Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, A.C., to report Sept. 1 to commandant of School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, for duty as adjutant of the school.

Second Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, A.C., transferred from 20th Battery, Field Artillery, (attached), to 18th Co., Coast Art., and will join company to which transferred.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS.

The result of the annual shooting competitions in the Atlantic, Pacific and Southwestern Divisions will be found on Page 1314 of this issue.

G.O. 105, JUNE 30, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables of the price of clothing (both old and new pattern) and of tableware and kitchen utensils for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and month; the price of clothing and special clothing money allowance for troops stationed in Alaska; the money allowance of clothing of Philippine Scouts; also of the allowance of tableware and of tableware and kitchen utensils, to take effect July 1, 1905, and to remain in force until further orders.

Clothing and equipment purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost prices.

Should this order not be received at post on July 1, 1905, then the same will take effect on the date of actual receipt, in which case the provisions of General Orders No. 103, War Department, June 15, 1904, will govern until the date of receipt.

G.O. 109, JULY 8, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes post exchange regulations. All orders and parts of orders in conflict therewith are revoked. The subjects referred to are the following:

Extracts from Army Regulations: Post exchanges, councils of administration, fuel, illuminating supplies, brooms and mops, lye and sapollo, decisions.

General Regulations: Purpose, buildings, management of business, the exchange steward, the exchange council, the subcommittee of non-commissioned officers, rules of order, first expense of stock and fixtures, exchange features, purchase and sale of goods, lunch room and price lists, checks or coupons, system of keeping accounts, sales on credit, operating expenses, distribution of profits, reports, exchange membership, final disposition of business.

G.O. 112, JULY 13, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes the executive order of President Roosevelt, which prohibits officers of the Army or Navy from using influence to gain promotion, appointment, transfers, etc., heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 113, JULY 14, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
The 119th Co., Coast Art., will be relieved from duty at Fort Washington, Md., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Mott, N.J.

G.O. 116, JULY 19, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. Par. 5, United States Army Transport Service Regulations, edition 1905, is amended to read as follows:

5. The general superintendent and his assistant, the subsistence superintendent, and the medical superintendent will be assigned by orders from the War Department. The transport quartermaster, commissary and surgeon will be assigned for the voyage under instructions from the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Surgeon General, respectively, from among the officers assigned by the War Department to duty in the transport service with station at the home port. (1034971, M.S.O.)

II. Describes public lands reserved for military purposes, subject to private rights, for the use of the Signal Corps, United States Army, in its operation and maintenance of the United States military telegraph lines in Seward, Alaska.

G.O. 117, JULY 20, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. By direction of the President, Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume command of the Northern Division, relieving Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., who will return to his station at Omaha, Neb.

II. To enable the pouch for the first-aid to be worn by enlisted men not equipped with the over rifle or revolver cartridge belt, commanding officers of organizations will have two holes, of proper diameter, punched in the russet leather waist belts issued to such enlisted men; the two holes should be one-quarter of an inch from the lower edge of the belt and two and eight-tenths inches apart, and so located as to bring the pouch in the center of the wearer's back.

G.O. 118, JULY 25, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Prescribes rules for the examination of officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry to determine their fitness for promotion in the regiment up to and including the rank of captain.

G.O. 119, JULY 25, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces the death of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, which is noted elsewhere in this issue.

CIR. 33, JULY 13, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Dental surgeons will hereafter be carried on the muster rolls, and their enlisted assistants on the muster rolls and returns of the hospital at their permanent stations. The enlisted assistant should, at all times, be at the disposal of the dental surgeon, whom he should accompany on a change of station, and his descriptive list should be kept in the possession of the post surgeon, to whom should be involved the articles of his personal equipment. Reports of change of status of the enlisted assistant of the dental surgeon should be made by the post surgeon.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 34, JULY 25, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a list of depositaries for United States funds.

CIR. 35, JULY 20, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following guidance has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All authorized absence from duty, except on account of sickness or wounds, counts as absence with leave unless shown to be for the convenience of the Government.—In view of the positive language of Sec. 1265, Revised Statutes, it is held that all authorized absence from duty on the part of Army officers, not otherwise specially provided for by law, whether in the form of delays in reporting for duty under orders, extra time allowance for making journeys, permission to be absent without formal leave, or under any authority of any kind or nature whatever, unless specially stated and shown to be for the convenience of the Government, or excused by competent authority as unavoidable, must be regarded as absence with leave and be subject to the same conditions as to pay as absence in pursuance of formal orders granting leaves of absence; and so much of Par. 239 of G.O. No. 115, W.D., June 27, 1904, as authorizes the commandant of the Staff College to order student officers of the several schools under his control, after completing the courses at those schools, to join their stations not later than Aug. 31, of each year, is regarded as granting leave of absence to each such officer for any time consumed by him between the date of his relief and the date of joining over and above that necessary for the performance of the journey from the school to this station.—[Decision of Chief of Staff, July 15, 1905.]

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 15, JULY 6, 1905, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Logan, Colo., of which Major Barrington K. West, C.S., judge advocate, and Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, C.S., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf.

Charge.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—In that 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., having, in consideration of clemency for certain military offenses, voluntarily given in writing to his commanding officer, Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., a pledge in words and figures as follows:

Fort Logan, Colo., July 26, 1904.

"In consideration of my having been released from arrest and restored to duty without trial or other disciplinary measures, as a result of a recent breach of discipline, I hereby pledge myself upon honor to abstain absolutely from the use of alcoholic or other intoxicating liquors or drugs, except for medical purposes upon the specific prescription of the post surgeon, for the period of one year from date.

(Signed) "J. M. CULLISON, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf."

Did, nevertheless, in violation of said pledge, knowingly and wilfully drink alcoholic liquor within the said period of one year at Fort Logan, Colo., on or about the 19th of April, 1905.

Lieutenant Cullison, pleaded as follows: To the specification: "Not guilty." To the charge: "Not guilty."

Findings.—Of the specification: "Not guilty." Of the charge: "Not guilty," and he was therefore acquitted.

General McCaskey, in reviewing the proceedings says: "The proceedings in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., in so far as they relate to the rulings of the court which prevented the introduction of testimony of medical officers of the Army, on the ground that the relations existing were confidential and could not be inquired into, are disapproved. This evidence was material to the issue, and by excluding it, the facts could not be determined, and the case could not be 'truly tried.' The findings and acquittal are disapproved. Lieutenant Cullison will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 16, JULY 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Monroe, Va., of which Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, A.C., was president, and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. F. H. Lomax, A.C. The facts of the case appeared in our issue of July 22, Page 1271.

G.O. 17, JULY 24, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., having reported, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department and officer in charge of military athletics, relieving Col. H. O. S. Heistand, military secretary, of these duties.

CIR. 27, JULY 15, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes a "Report on an Examination of the Tree and Forest Growth of Fort Monroe, Va., by George B. Sudworth, 1905."

CIR. 28, JULY 17, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Office of the Q.M. General,
Washington, July 3, 1905.

(No. 188,479.)

To the Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the East.
Sir: You are informed that in a recent inspection of the electric light system being installed by the Electrical Engineer at " " from this office, it appears that in many of the officers' quarters, additional unauthorized outlets have been installed; this for the purpose of connecting table lamps, and many of these outlets have been installed in an inferior and dangerous manner, one set of cords being connected to fixture wire under canopy, which is an extremely dangerous practice.

Attention is invited to G.O. No. 179, 1904, W.D., which appear to be applicable in this case.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY, Q.M.G., U.S.A.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 18, JULY 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Gives instructions relative to discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of enlisted men in the organizations of the 1st and 8th Infantry serving in this department with a view of preparing the commands for service in the Philippines. The 1st Infantry will sail from the United States Dec. 31, 1905; the 8th Infantry Jan. 31, 1906. On the date of sailing every man in an organization must have at least two years and three months to serve.

G.O. 19, JULY 11, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes the results of Post Athletic Contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of June, 1905.

G.O. 20, JULY 20, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The headquarters, band, 2d and 3d Battalions, 4th Inf., will upon arrival in this department take station at Fort Thomas, Ky.

The nineteen enlisted men constituting the casual detachment at Fort Thomas, Ky., now carried as "9th Infantry, unassigned," will on arrival of the incoming organizations of the 4th Infantry be transferred to them.

Upon the arrival of the incoming organizations of the 4th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., Major Edgar W. Howe and Cos. B and C, 27th Inf., will be relieved from duty at that post and proceed to and take station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

G.O. 17, JULY 11, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Capt. William G. Haan, General Staff, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as assistant to the chief of staff of the division.

G.O. 15, JULY 20, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

First Lieut. H. A. Drum, 27th Inf., A.D.C., is announced as acting military secretary of the division during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, military secretary.

G.O. 17, JULY 18, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. George Van Horn Moseley, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as chief signal officer of the department. Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., is announced as chief signal officer of the department.

G.O. 30, MAY 18, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Relates to rations and ration returns for stations garrisoned by one company, or less, of Philippine Scouts (except as may be headquarters of a battalion, or which may be supplying sub-stations garrisoned by other organizations).

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 35, JUNE 8, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The efficiency of the Army depends upon that of its personnel and this to a large degree upon the efficiency of its officers. The responsibility of determining whether the junior officers of the Army attain a proper degree of efficiency depends upon the officers who are assigned to the important duty of examining them to determine their fitness for promotion. This examination should determine the physical, moral and general efficiency and the professional qualifications of an officer. Diplomas are not accepted in lieu of examination as to moral, physical and general efficiency qualifications. As to moral fitness, existing orders require examining boards to fully satisfy themselves, making careful inquiry in all cases of doubt, and to this end to exhaust available

reputable and authentic sources of information. As to his professional qualifications, existing orders require examining boards to determine that the subjects of examination are thoroughly comprehended by the officer examined, and that he is able to make reasonable practical application of what he has learned, and further require the board to be positively satisfied as to the officer's ability to impart instruction in these subjects.

Hereafter all boards for examination of officers for promotion will be selected with a regard to the special fitness of their members for this important duty. Of the members, other than the medical officers, the senior shall be a field officer known for his high character and good habits, and when it can be avoided, not more than one officer shall belong to the same regiment as the officer to be examined.

By order of Major General Corbin:

J. G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 35, JUNE 7, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., is detailed on temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in Manila, and is announced as ordnance officer, inspector of small arms practice of the department, and as commanding officer of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., A.D.C.

G.O. 2, MAY 25, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Commanding officers of expeditions operating in Samar are authorized to hire such land and small water transportation as may be necessary; to employ guides, spies, interpreters and incur all necessary expenses in furtherance of the work in hand. That rate of pay of cargadores will not exceed that authorized in G.O. No. 15, c.s., these headquarters (50 cents, Philippine currency per day and a native ration). The necessary funds will be supplied upon proper estimates being submitted to the chief quartermaster of the department. It is desired that all payments be made promptly to avoid outstanding debts as far as possible.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:

D. A. FREDERICK, Major, Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the division will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to witness the division competitions at that post, and to award the authorized prizes to members of the Division Infantry, Cavalry and pistol teams, 1905. (July 25, At. Div.)

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Northern Division, will proceed to the headquarters Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, upon duty connected with his command of that department. (July 17, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, commanding the Department of the Colorado, will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Fort Reno, O.T., on duty connected with the division small arms competitions. (July 14, S.W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. (July 20, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board to meet at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., vice Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M., relieved. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Charles T. Menoher, General Staff. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 3, 1905, is granted Capt. James H. McRae, General Staff. (July 25, W.D.)

The following named officers of the General Staff will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., at such time as they shall be notified by the senior member of the board of review of the combined Army and Navy maneuvers, on business pertaining to their duties as members of the board: Lieut. Col. William W. Wetherpoon, Major Erasmus M. Weaver. (July 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, General Staff. (July 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 28, 1905, is granted Major William D. Beach, General Staff. (July 26, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. J. Glasgow, aide-de-camp, acting military secretary, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the division competitions at that post. (July 25, At. Div.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 26, 1905, is granted Col. S. C. Mills, Inspector General. (July 25, A. D.)

Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, U.S. Inf., is detailed as an acting inspector general. (July 20, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for thirty days is granted Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Deputy Q.M.G., Chief Q.M. (July 13, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John T. McDermott will be placed upon the retired list. (July 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John T. Simmons, Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila, is relieved from duty at his present station and will proceed to San Francisco de Malabour, Cavite, for duty. (June 2, P.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Rufus Walter, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John F. Bitterman, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Peter Petersen, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, will be sent to New York city, reporting upon arrival to Major David L. Brainard, Army Building, for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations of post Q.M. sergeants are ordered: Charles J. Isley, Iloilo, Panay, will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Samar, for duty; Richard Gibbons, Iloilo, Panay, will proceed to Oras, Samar, for duty. (May 27, P.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Peter R. Egan, surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Kent Nelson, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surg. (July 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Woodall, asst. surg., will report for assignment to duty at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave to include the date of arrival of the 17th Inf. in San Francisco, Cal., is granted Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg. (July 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Ernest E. Roberts, U.S.A., now on leave at Chicago, Ill., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report not later than Aug. 12, 1905, for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Otto F. Frese, H.C., now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Julien R. Bernheim, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., relieving Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Dental Surg. Julien R. Bernheim. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will report for temporary

duty at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Upon the arrival of the 17th Infantry at San Francisco Captain Quinton will report to the C.O. of that regiment for duty, and will accompany the regiment to Fort McPherson, Ga., where he will take station. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst. surg., will report in person Aug. 15, 1905, to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, president of the examining board, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for promotion. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg., will report in person Aug. 15, 1905, to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion. (July 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Ragan, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav. (July 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Peter C. Field, asst. surg., from duty at Santa Mesa, Manila, to Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (June 5, P.D.)

First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., from duty at Parang, Mindanao, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (June 5, P.D.)

Leave for one month and seven days, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1905, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Charles J. Long, Fort Snelling. (July 20, D.D.)

First Lieuts. Leartus J. Owen, Stanley G. Zinke and Robert M. Culler, asst. surgs., recently arrived, will proceed to Borongan, Taft and Lorente, Samar, respectively. (June 7, P.D.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Reddy, now at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 5, D.V.)

Sergt. First Class Francis M. Flitts, H.C., Camp Connell, Samar, will be relieved from duty at his present station in time to take the transport sailing to the United States on or about July 15, 1905. Upon arrival at the latter place he will report at Angel Island, Cal., in order to avail himself of a furlough for two months, granted him. (June 2, P.D.)

Sergt. First Class Welcome N. Powell, H.C., Division Hospital, Manila, will be relieved from duty at his present station and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to avail himself of a furlough for three months, granted him. (June 8, P.D.)

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., will proceed to the station assigned him. (July 10, D. Col.)

In view of the present emergency for a medical officer in the field with troops at Strawberry Valley, Utah, Contract Surg. Clarence F. Dickenson will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (July 12, D. Colo.)

Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surgeon general, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., vice Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall, relieved. (July 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Louis A. La Garde, surg. (July 25, W.D.)

Major Louis A. La Garde, surg., will proceed to Manila, P.I., for assignment to duty. (July 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. M. A. Rebert, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and accompany, as medical officer, the troops ordered to encamp at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., from Aug. 2 to 11, 1905, inclusive. (July 25, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class John R. Sands, H.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco, on or about Aug. 5, 1905. (July 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of medical officers at Ancon, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama. (July 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1905, is granted Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing. (July 25, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, is relieved from duty in New York city, and will take station at St. Louis, Mo., for duty, Sept. 1, 1905. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. James Canby, paymaster, will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, Deputy Paymaster General, president of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., to determine his fitness for promotion. (July 22, W.D.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about July 16, 1905, is granted Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, Omaha, Neb. (July 14, D. Mo.)

Leave from Sept. 1, to Oct. 4, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted Major Otto Becker, paymaster. (July 26, W.D.)

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, paymaster, upon the completion of his temporary duty at Denver, will return to Omaha, for temporary duty. Captain Dixon will be relieved at Omaha in time to proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about Oct. 5, 1905, for Manila, for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E. (July 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect Aug. 20, 1905. He is detailed to enter the class at the Staff College. (July 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Max C. Tyler, Julian L. Schley and William H. Rose from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect not later than Aug. 18, 1905, and will then proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for assignment to companies of the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and to take the course of instruction at Engineer School. 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Adams from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon the completion of the pistol competitions at Fort Riley, Kas., or in any event not later than Aug. 18, 1905, and will then proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person to the C.O. of that post for assignment to a company of the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and to the C.O. of the Engineer School, to take the course of instruction at that school; 2d Lieuts. William D. A. Anderson, John J. Kingman, Henry H. Robert, Thomas M. Robins and Theodore H. Dillon from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon the arrival at Washington Barracks, D.C., of Lieutenants Tyler, Schley, Rose and Adams, and will then proceed and take station at Fort Leavenworth and report in person to the C.O. Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, for assignment to those companies; 1st Lieuts. William A. Mitchell and Warren T. Hannum from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of Lieutenants Anderson, Kingman, Robert, Robins and Dillon, and will then proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for assignment to companies of the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and to take the course of instruction at Engineer School. (July 20, W.D.)

Major Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., in addition to duties assigned to him will report for duty as engineer of the 13th Lighthouse District, to relieve Major William C. Langhitt, C.E., of that duty. (July 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E., from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, not later than Aug. 19, 1905, and will then take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty. (July 25, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 6, 1905, is granted Capt. W. J. Barden, C.E. (July 27, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 2d Lieuts. DeWitt C. Jones, Ernest Graves, Francis B. Wilby, Clarence S. Ridley, and William F. Endress upon the expiration of their graduating leave, will take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report for assignment to duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers upon the arrival of that battalion from the Philippine Islands. Second Lieuts. Alvin E. Barber, Thomas H. Emerson, and Arthur R. Ehrnbeck upon the expiration of their graduating leave will proceed to San Francisco, for assignment to duty with Cos. C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon the arrival of those companies at San Francisco. Second Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain upon the expiration of his graduating leave will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to duty with Cos. C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and to accompany those companies to San Francisco, Cal. Second Lieuts. Robert S. Thomas, Carlos J. Stolbrand, Roger G. Powell and John N. Hodges upon the expiration of their graduating leave will proceed to San Francisco, for duty until the sailing of the first transport after their arrival, and will proceed on that transport to Manila, for duty with Cos. A and B, 1st Battalion of Engineers. Capt. William Kelly and 2d Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, at the proper time with the headquarters and Cos. C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, to San Francisco, and report to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to station in that department. Upon the departure of the headquarters and Cos. C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, the other officers serving with that battalion will be detached therefrom, and will remain at Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to the 3d Battalion of Engineers upon the arrival of the latter battalion at that post. (July 26, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Col. John Pitman, O.D. (July 25, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. John Young, Signal Corps, will accompany Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., to Samar. (June 3, D.V.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, commissary, 1st Cav., is relieved from treatment at Fort Riley, Kas., and will return to his proper station. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav. (July 17, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Division Small Arms Competitions, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. King, 1st Cav. (July 17, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon completion of duty at Division Competition, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav. (July 17, D.T.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (July 18, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 17, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp. (July 15, D.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (July 18, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, 3d Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (July 20, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of signal officer and take charge of department athletics during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp. (July 15, D.D.)

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., will continue on duty as secretary of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery until Dec. 31, 1905. (July 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 4th Cav., to take effect when his services can be spared. (July 10, D. Cal.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The leave granted Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, 5th Cav., is changed to leave on account of sickness, and is extended one month. (July 15, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty with Troop M, 5th Cav., near Fort Duchesne, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (July 10, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., having recently been appointed adjutant second squadron, will proceed from Fort Apache to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (July 10, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

First Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., will report to Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion. (July 25, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., transferred from 6th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (June 5, P.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Second Lieut. William N. Haskell, 9th Cav., is detailed as range officer at the division and Army Cavalry and pistol competitions, vice 1st Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., who is relieved and detailed as adjutant and statistical officer of the competitions, vice Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav., relieved. (July 14, N.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905. (July 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, jr., 10th Cav., will report in person to Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Robinson, Neb., for examination for promotion. (July 25, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

The leave granted Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., is extended one month. (July 15, D.G.)

First Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for examination for promotion. (July 25, W.D.)

The following named second lieutenants, graduates of the class of 1905, United States Military Academy, assigned to the 12th Cavalry, are assigned to troops as follows: Charles Lewis Scott to Troop C, William Adams Dallam to Troop K, Ralph Talbot, jr., to Troop M. (July 24, 12th Cav.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect July 31, 1905, for the good of the Service. (July 26, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav., is assigned to Troop M of that regiment, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join that troop at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness, to take effect Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav. (July 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav., relieved. (July 25, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about July 1, 1905. (June 6, P.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Connecticut militia at Niantic, Conn., from July 31 to Aug. 15, 1905. (July 27, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for three months is granted Col. Elbridge R. Hills, A.C., acting military secretary. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Major Charles J. Bailey, A.C. (July 19, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 23, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Marion W. Howze, A.C., Fort Leavenworth. (July 11, D. Mo.)

Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, A.C., will proceed to and take station at Schenectady, N.Y., for the purpose of taking the course at the works of the General Electric Company in that city. (July 24, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, A.C. (July 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, A.C., and 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., are detailed as a member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. John P. Hains, A.C., and 1st Lieut. Max C. Tyler, C.E., hereby relieved. (July 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Donnohue, A.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, to take effect July 20, 1905. (July 20, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed for duty with the 1st and 2d Provisional Regiments, Field Artillery, as hereinafter specified, and will report in person accordingly on Sept. 1, 1905, to the respective regimental commanders: Capt. William Lassiter, 1st Provisional Regiment, Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. Ernest Hinds, 2d Provisional Regiment, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Robert E. Callan, A.C. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave, to take effect upon the completion of the work at Fort Riley of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of preparing drill regulations for Field Artillery, and to include August 31, 1905, is granted Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C. (July 20, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Lawrence J. Ryan, A.C., junior grade, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William Borchardt, A.C., senior grade, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. Major Samuel B. Bogart, A.C., senior grade, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Pullis, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, A.C. (103450, M.S.O.) (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty as a student officer at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Ruggles, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about the time he shall be relieved from duty at the Artillery School, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about the date he shall be relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard K. Cravens, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Artillery School, is granted 2d Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander Greig, jr., A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

National City, Cal., is designated as the station of 2d Lieut. Willis G. Peace, A.C., while on duty in connection with the "Progressive Military Map of the United States." (July 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect at once, is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, A.C., Fort Miley, Cal. (July 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Hamilton Rowan, A.C., Acting I.G. (July 15, A.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, jr., A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Pourie, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry C. Barnes, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Ellison L. Gilmer, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Wheeler, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after he is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough, A.C. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Aug. 4, 1905, is granted Capt. F. E. Harris, A.C. (July 22, D.E.)

The 11th Company of Coast Artillery, now temporarily in the Artillery District of the Potomac, will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., its proper station, for duty, leaving Fort Washington, Md., for this purpose on or about Aug. 2, 1905. (July 21, Art. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, A.C., is extended ten days. (July 26, D.E.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect after the completion of his duties at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, A.C. (July 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of course of instruction at the Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Gulick, A.C. (July 26, Art. Div.)

First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, C.A., now on leave at Lawrence, Kas., will proceed to Fort Riley, not later than July 30, 1905, as a competitor in the pistol competition, Northern Division, provided that this duty will not interfere with Lieutenant Clarke's reporting at the Artillery School on the date already designated. (July 10, N.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of course of instruction at the Artillery School, is granted 2d Lieut. Marion S. Battle, A.C. (July 26, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, A.C. (July 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

In view of extraordinary circumstances, leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Ullo, 1st Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about July 27, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf. (July 26, D. E.)

The leave for twenty-five days granted 2d Lieut. William R. Leonard, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (July 21, D. E.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, (July 13, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect not later than Sept. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (July 13, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., is detailed as officer in charge 1st Section, Alaskan Telegraph lines, until such time as it is practicable to relieve him of such duty by an officer of the Signal Corps. (July 13, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Liscum, Alaska, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (July 13, D. Colo.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Q.M. (captain, 8th Inf.), upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Department will remain on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, as constructing quartermaster, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General, until the double brick barrack and brick guardhouse, now under construction at that post, shall be completed. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. F. H. Sargent, 8th Inf. (July 21, D. E.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (July 26, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for one month and twenty-one days, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf. (July 18, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf. (July 17, D. Colo.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, to take effect Sept. 15, 1905, to relieve Capt. William Yates, 14th Cav., who will proceed to join his regiment. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Chaplain George C. Stull, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (July 11, D. Mo.)

Color Sergt. William Williams, 11th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (July 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John P. McAdams, 11th Inf., having completed his two years' tour as quartermaster and commissary of the 3d Battalion, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as such to date July 31, 1905, and 2d Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 11th Inf., is appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S. of the 3d Battalion, to date from Aug. 1, 1905. (July 22, 11th Inf.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., A.D.C., inspector of small arms practice, these headquarters, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on duty in connection with the division competitions. (July 11, P.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 12, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is hereby extended one month. (July 11, P.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the University of Idaho, is granted Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, 16th Inf. (July 20, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, 16th Inf., is directed to report to Major William H. Arthur, president of the Army retiring board, at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination by the board. (July 25, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 27, P.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 22d Inf., will proceed on Oct. 1, 1905, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment in that department. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave, to take effect when he is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, and to include Oct. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 22d Inf. (July 24, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Major Elias Chandler, 24th Inf., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (July 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Peck, 24th Inf., will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., on business pertaining to the National Competition to be held at that place. (July 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Peck, 24th Inf., now on leave at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than July 22, 1905, for duty as range officer at the competitions, vice 2d Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, jr., 24th Inf., relieved. (July 13, N.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Severson, 24th Inf., is detailed as range officer at the division Army Infantry competitions, vice Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf., relieved from duty as range officer and detailed as Q.M., and C.S. and O.O. of the competitions, vice Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., relieved. (July 17, N.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Marmion, 25th Inf. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Tennessee, to be held during the month of August, 1905. (July 20, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf. (July 17, D.T.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., to take effect upon being relieved from duty as competitor in the Division Infantry Competition at Fort Sheridan. (July 14, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after his assignment to a regiment as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, is granted 2d Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf. (July 26, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieuts. Jacob W. A. Wuest and Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., are assigned to duty on Progressive Military Map work. (July 13, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, to relieve 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, retired. Lieutenant Weeks will report on Aug. 15, 1905, to the president of the university for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (July 25, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin Stark, jr., Philippine Scouts, is further extended to include Aug. 5, 1905. (July 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Allen S. Fletcher, Philippine Scouts, appointed from private, Co. D, 21st Inf., is assigned to the 30th Co. (June 5, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Alfred M. Allen, Philippine Scouts, is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan. (June 6, P.D.)

First Lieut. Wesley King, Philippine Scouts, to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., for duty. (June 1, D.V.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the Pay Department for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, Deputy Paymaster General; Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate; Major Frank F. Eastman, commissary; 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg. (July 22, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, deputy surgeon general; Major William Stephenson, surg., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for the examination of officers of the Medical Department for promotion. (July 24, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Renziehausen, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., 4th Cav., is appointed to meet at Camp A. E. Wood, Wawona, Cal., July 17, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Michael G. Bullier, Troop M, 4th Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergt. (July 8, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M.; 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner, Col. McCabe, 6th Cav., will assemble at Fort Keogh, Mont., on July 13, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Oll Brockley, 6th Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergt. (July 6, D.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf., Q.M., will assemble at Fort Lincoln, N.D., July 17, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major Frank L. Hemsted, 28th Inf., for the position of post Q.M. sergt. (July 10, D. D.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Apache, Ariz., the 18th of July, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major Joe C. Platt, 5th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., for the position of post Q.M. sergt. Detail: Major Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Marion C. Raysor, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 5th Cav. (July 11, D. Colo.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., the 17th of July, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles H. Hunter, general service, Cavalry, for the position of post Q.M. sergt. Detail: Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf.; Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M., 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sam P. Herren, 2d Inf. (July 11, D. Colo.)

A board to consist of Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., Mr. John T. Donnelly, superintending engineer, Army transport service, San Francisco, Cal., is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of inspecting the steamer Lieut. George H. Harris, now being built under contract at Seattle. (July 26, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for ten days, to take effect Aug. 11, 1905, is granted Major Charles B. Vodges, retired, recruiting officer. (July 25, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers of Infantry recently promoted are announced:

Major Leonard A. Lovering, inspector general, to lieutenant colonel, rank April 11, 1905, assigned to 4th Inf.

Major Robert K. Evans, military secretary, to lieutenant colonel, rank April 14, 1905, assigned to 5th Inf.

Capt. Henry C. Hodges, jr., captain, Q.M., to major, rank July 15, 1905, assigned to 1st Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Evans will upon the completion of his duty as member of the G.C.M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., proceed to join his regiment. Major Hodges will upon the expiration of his leave proceed to join his regiment. (July 21, W.D.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following named officers are relieved from recruiting duty at the places designated after their respective names to take effect upon the arrival thereof of officers to relieve them:

Lieut. Col. John C. Dent, 24th Inf., 82 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.

Major Jonas A. Emery, 27th Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.

Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., St. Paul, Minn.

Major Samuel W. Miller, 19th Inf., Boston, Mass.

Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., St. Louis, Mo.

Major M. W. Day, 15th Cav., 706 Sixth avenue, N.Y. city.

Major Robert J. C. Irvine, 9th Inf., Detroit, Mich.

Major Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Inf., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major William C. Buttler, 22d Inf., Cleveland, Ohio.

Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., Newark, N.J.

Major Lawrence J. Egan, 21st Inf., Columbus, Ohio.

Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., 323 South State street, Chicago, Ill.

Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., Louisville, Ky.

Capt. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., Knoxville, Tenn.

Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf., Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. Harrison J. Price, 21st Inf., Evansville, Ind.

Capt. E. M. Walker, 13th Inf., Huntington, W. Va.

Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., New Orleans, La.

Capt. Henry C. Clement, jr., 29th Inf., Dallas, Texas.

Capt. Norris K. Barroll, A.C., Charlotte, N.C.

Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, A.C., Joplin, Mo.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., Duluth, Minn.

Second Lieut. Field L. Poindexter, A.C., Wichita, Kas.

Second Lieut. F. R. Kenney, A.C., Oklahoma City, O.T.

Major Buttler and Captain Burnham will report by letter to the commanding general Department of California, for assignment to duty and station pending the arrival of the 22d and 20th Infantry in that department, and will join stations to which assigned.

Captain Walker will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty and station pending the arrival of the 12th Infantry in that department, and will proceed at the proper time to join the station to which he may be assigned.

The remaining officers named, excepting those belonging to the Artillery Corps, will proceed at the proper time to join their respective regiments.

The following named officers are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, 1905, and will proceed at the proper time to the places designated and enter upon duty accordingly on the date specified, or as soon thereafter as practicable:

Major Franklin O. Johnson, 2d Cav., No. 82 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Major William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., Boston, Mass.

Major William R. Hamilton, A.C., St. Louis, Mo.

Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., No. 705 Sixth avenue, New York city.

Major Walter K. Wright, 7th Inf., Louisville, Ky.

Major Charles W. Foster, A.C., San Francisco, Cal.

Major William B. Reynolds, retired, Charlotte, N.C.

First Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.

First Lieut. Carroll Power, A.C., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, A.C., St. Paul, Minn.

First Lieut. James D. Reams, 20th Inf., Detroit, Mich.

First Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., Cleveland, Ohio.

First Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, 15th Cav., Newark, N.J.

First Lieut. E. M. Reeve, 15th Inf., Columbus, Ohio.

First Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, A.C., No. 323 South State street, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, 4th Cav., Richmond, Ky.

First Lieut. H. S. Torrell, 10th Cav., Knoxville, Tenn.

First Lieut. Roger O. Mason, A.C., Kansas City, Mo.

First Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st Inf., Evansville, Ind.

First Lieut. L. Halstead, 13th Inf., Huntington, W. Va.

First Lieut. W. E. Bennet, jr., 25th Inf., New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., Dallas, Texas.

First Lieut. T. F. Ryan, 11th Cav., Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., Joplin, Mo.

First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., Duluth, Minn.

First Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, 9th Inf., Wichita, Kas.

First Lieut. James Longstreet, jr., 13th Cav., Oklahoma City, O.T.

Lieutenants Herschler and Halstead will after the departure of their regiments for the Philippine Islands remain on duty at their present stations until such time as it shall be necessary for them to comply with their orders detailing them on recruiting duty.

First Lieut. John J. Lipow, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years commencing Nov. 1, 1905. He will proceed to Portland, Me., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place not later than Aug. 15, 1905, relieving 1st Lieut. William R. Harrison, A.C., who after being relieved will proceed to Fort Monroe as heretofore ordered.

The following named officers are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years commencing Nov. 1, 1905, and will proceed at the proper time to the posts hereinafter designated and report on the date specified for duty at the recruit depots.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., and Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.

Fort Slocum, N.Y.: Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., Alfred A. Starbird, A.C.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf.; Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 2d Inf.

Captain Supplee will proceed at the proper time to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, for duty pending the arrival of the 14th Cavalry.

Captain Kreps will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty and station pending the arrival in that department of the 22d Infantry, and will proceed at the proper time to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Captain Wallace will proceed at the proper time to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty pending the arrival of the 7th Inf.

The remaining officers named, excepting those belonging to the Artillery Corps, will proceed at the proper time to join their respective regiments.

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers are detailed for the course of instruction at the Army War College commencing Nov. 1, 1905, and ending May 31, 1906, and will report on Oct. 20, 1905: Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf.; Major Warren E. Newcomb, A.C.; Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav.; Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav.; Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf.; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf. (July 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James E. Finckro, 2d Inf., Kansas National Guard, is authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Crook, Neb. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. Albert B. Bryant, 54th Inf., Iowa National Guard, is authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (July 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class August Nickel, H.C., Pasay Garrison, Manila, is relieved from duty at his present station, and will be sent to Division Hospital, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport leaving for the United States, at which time he will report for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival at the latter place, he will report at Angel Island, in order to avail himself of a furlough for two months granted him. (June 3, P.D.)

First Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, and thence to Polillo Island, on duty connected with investigation of coal supply for use of the Army. (June 3, Phil. Div.)

Capt. William F. Creary, paymaster, having arrived on the transport Sherman, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (June 3, Phil. Div.)

The following named officers, selected as competitors in the Division Infantry competition, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report not later than July 22: Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Herschel Troupe, 1st Inf., Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., Daniel F. Keller, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 24th Inf., Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf., Clifford Game, 11th Inf., Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf., Elliot Caziare, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph M. Cummins, 18th Inf. (July 15, N.D.)

The following named officers, selected as competitors in the Division Cavalry competition, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., not later than July 22: Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., William Mitchell, Signal Corps, James N. Munro, 3d Cav., Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., chief engineer officer; 1st Lieuts David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., Arthur Williams, C.E.; 2d Lieuts. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav., John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav. (July 15, N.D.)

The following named officers, of the personal and division staffs, will report to the division commander, at Fort Reno, O.T., July 22, for duty connected with the award of medals to the division rifle, carbine and pistol teams: 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Sayer, jr., A.D.C.; Capt. J. C. Oakes, General Staff, assistant to Chief of Staff; Major L. A. Lovering, I.G.; Major A. P. Blockson, asst. to I.G. (July 18, S.W.D.)

Second Lieut. Roy E. Brady, 55th Inf., Iowa National Guard, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (July 26, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Manila July 15 for San Francisco, with 17th Infantry and 2d Squadron of 13th Cavalry.

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MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

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The Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries will be taken from New York city on Aug. 5 to Oyster Bay, for presentation to the President, on the cruisers Chattanooga and Tacoma, conveyed by the cruiser Galveston. From Oyster Bay to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the plenipotentiaries will hold their meetings, they will be taken on the Mayflower and Dolphin, conveyed by the Galveston. It has been decided by the Navy Department that the naval militia organizations will be given their practice cruises this summer on the vessels of Admiral Sigbee's squadron, so as soon as the peace representatives reach Portsmouth the ships will assemble and be assigned to duty with the naval militia.

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The Chief of Staff announced this week that the following assignments and changes in the duties of general officers of the Army have been ordered: Brig. Gen. William H. Carter will be relieved from the command of the Department of the Visayas in the Philippine Islands and assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, now in the Philippine Islands, will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Visayas in place of General Carter, and Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, who is to be relieved by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, from the command of the Department of Luzon, will report to the Commanding General, Philippines Division, for assignment to command.

We print elsewhere the new recruiting detail order, which is issued every two years by the War Department. Great care was exercised by the Department in the selection of officers for recruiting duty. All the majors detailed were chosen by the Chief of Staff, irrespective of any recommendations that might have been made by regimental commanders. The captains and first lieutenants were selected from recommendations made by regimental commanders, each of whom was called upon some months ago to recommend for this duty a captain and a first lieutenant. In some cases, because of the shortage of officers in certain organizations, it was not deemed expedient to make recruiting details from such regiments. It is understood that the officers selected will remain on this duty for a period of two years.

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THE EXPLOSION ON THE BENNINGTON.

While the frightful accident on the gunboat Bennington has provoked a vast amount of discussion, intelligent and otherwise, in the daily press, fair-minded observers will agree that it would be premature and unjust to place the responsibility for that tragic affair upon any man or body of men until all the attendant circumstances have been carefully and fearlessly investigated. A week has passed since the explosion, yet the world at large is no better informed as to its causes than it was an hour after it happened. All that is known to a certainty is that scores of brave men have lost their lives on a naval vessel lying at anchor in a peaceful harbor; that their surviving shipmates displayed the unflinching spirit of the American sailor in rescuing the injured, and that the Navy has met with a disaster scarcely less appalling than the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana seven years and a half ago. In the presence of a loss so overwhelming, the dominant impulse of the public will be to mourn, not to recriminate. Under the shadow of a common sorrow and touched to melancholy pride by the heroic bearing of those who escaped death in the engine-room and on the gun deck of the fated ship, the people will withhold their judgment on the question of responsibility until they possess the facts on which to form a just conclusion. The country may rest assured that those facts, as far as ascertainable, will be speedily and fully presented. The Secretary of the Navy has pledged a searching investigation, and his words, "I promise the public that nobody shall be whitewashed, and the Service that nobody shall be made a scapegoat," offer a conclusive plea for a suspension of judgment until the evidence is forthcoming.

It is impossible as yet to determine whether the explosion on the Bennington is chargeable to individuals or to a system. We find no evidence whatever of personal culpability. The published reports of the affair bear no sign of carelessness before the explosion or of panic afterward. On the contrary, the prompt flooding of the ship's magazines, which probably prevented the utter annihilation of the vessel and her crew, and the energetic efforts of the survivors in rescuing the injured all indicate that both officers and men were alert, cool and entirely under control. On the other hand there is evidence that the ship's boilers were in bad condition, that her engineering force was inadequate, and that in those respects she was not fit for the cruise on which she was about to depart. It appears that there was no warrant machinist on board at the time of the explosion, that the only engineer officer present was a young ensign whose experience was hardly extensive enough to have qualified him for engineering duty afloat, and that the machinists on watch when the explosion occurred are dead, so that we may never know exactly what were the circumstances at the moment. If such were the conditions when the accident occurred, is it not more likely to have been due to a system than to any fault on the part of the personnel? Is our present system of boiler inspection on naval vessels all that it should be? Does it insure the largest attainable measure of security? Or should there be more frequent, and possibly more rigorous, inspections, supplemented by authority from Congress to replace every boiler in every ship just as soon as it shows evidence of weakness or wear?

But still more important than the question of boilers is the relation which the Bennington's accident bears to the Personnel Act. We do not say that the explosion would not have occurred if a competent, experienced engineer officer had been on board, but we believe most thoroughly that if such an officer had been there the likelihood of an explosion would have been much less. But the Personnel Act of 1899, which abolished the old Engineer Corps by amalgamating its members with the line, brought in a new order of things, which, quite unintentionally, of course, has impaired engineering efficiency throughout the whole Navy. The hope of building up an adequate engineer force from the warrant machinists has not been realized. Progress in that direction is slow and uncertain. Nor has engineering duty become any more popular with line officers as advocates of the new arrangement hoped it might. The young line officer detailed to the engine-room too often feels that it is an unpleasant detail, to be gone through with merely because it cannot easily be avoided. His ambition and interests are in the line. He has a natural desire for command, and for that reason it may be that in some cases he performs his engineering duty in a listless, perfunctory manner and without that enthusiastic interest which is the first condition of efficiency. Under the operation of the Personnel Act the old Engineer Corps has disappeared, but nothing has come to take its place. The old corps was the best naval engineer force in the world and its disappearance is now seen to have been a national loss. The purpose of the Personnel Act was to settle a long-continued and disquieting controversy between the

line and the engineers. That purpose has been accomplished, but it has proved a costly achievement and its permanency is not altogether certain. Rear Admiral Melville, in his last official report as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, declared that the machinery of our naval vessels was deteriorating, and he attributed it to the declining efficiency of steam engineering in the Navy due to the Personnel Act. Commanding officers have reported that the machinery of their ships attended to by line officers was in excellent condition, but it is said that in some of those instances the bills for repairs were larger and the ships were laid up longer for repairs than would have been the case if competent engineers had been in charge. An instance has been cited in which the officer commanding a ship applied for \$7,000 for repairs. His application was rejected and the Fleet Engineer was ordered to make the repairs, which he did, at a cost of less than \$700.

The growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the operation of the Personnel Act is bound to be greatly increased if it shall be shown that the terrible accident on the Bennington was due directly, or even remotely, to the effect of that law on the engineering service. In that event we shall doubtless witness the resubmission of the whole question to Congress, accompanied, perhaps, by a definite proposal for the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps. We believe that the abolition of that corps is now generally regarded as a grave mistake, and we believe, furthermore, that the restoration of the corps on a basis giving its members the actual rank and title of their relative rank, with their engineer rank attached, such as Lieutenant, Engineer Corps, Captain, Engineer Corps, etc., will be urged with growing insistence from this time forward. In view, therefore, of the need of an intelligent professional discussion of this question and of the important problems suggested by the accident on the Bennington, we consider it extremely unfortunate that such a discussion by capable officers is forbidden by Naval Regulations and by G.O. No. 252. The affair on the Bennington and the question of re-establishing the Engineer Corps are matters of concern to the entire Navy, and officers should not only be permitted, but invited and encouraged, to discuss them with absolute freedom. But instead of that they are warned against doing anything of the kind; and the officer who ignores that warning has an excellent chance of getting into serious trouble. There never was a more unjustifiable application of the muzzling process in any navy in the world.

Much of the alarmist talk about other naval vessels having boilers quite as unsafe as the Bennington's is probably entirely unwarranted. If that is the fact the public should be made aware of it at the earliest possible moment. The country has a right to know the exact condition of every boiler in every ship, and it has, moreover, the right to demand and expect that every boiler is in first-class shape. Holding this view of the matter, we confess to some apprehension on the report that the U.S.S. San Francisco, on which about \$500,000 has been spent in repairs to her hull, is to have her old boilers repaired and put in place. If we remember correctly, Admiral Melville decided three or four years ago to place new boilers in this vessel when it came time to repair her, but we now learn that because of the demands of the rival firms of boiler-makers her old boilers are to be refitted and retained. Waiving entirely the questions of safety and economy, we submit that the policy of keeping old boilers in a ship on which half a million dollars has been spent in repairs is one of extremely doubtful wisdom.

GIVE HEED TO THE SOLDIER.

The three months' trip of the Secretary of War to the Philippines with his party of Senators and Representatives, should give occasion for a valuable interchange of opinions upon the subject of legislation for the Army as well as an inquiry into conditions in the Philippines. The Secretary and the Congressmen will have an opportunity to learn something of the conclusions of officers upon subjects of not less importance to the country than to them and to the military service.

How far they will avail themselves of this opportunity is in doubt. Congressmen are not as a class an open-minded body of gentlemen, as they are more concerned in advocating their several theories than in ascertaining the facts, especially from those who they not unnaturally assume to be influenced by personal interest in giving advice. And then there are the functionings which will bring our officers into somewhat too formal relations with the Congressional party to admit of a free expression of opinion. As Army men are not in the habit of volunteering opinions, it is necessary to get on the unofficial side of an officer if you wish to learn what he really thinks. It is not probable that the members of the Secretary's party will be able to do this to any considerable extent. Could they do so the distinguished statesmen would learn something very much to their advantage.

The Army man, like others in whom the element of human nature prevails, has his prejudices, his likes and his dislikes, and his bias of personal interest. On the whole, however, his training is such as to teach him to ascertain facts and to draw his conclusions therefrom, rather than to evolve abstract theories. What he knows is what he has learned from personal contact with a given situation, instead of from a study of authorities at second hand.

With reference to the Philippines, for example, hard

knocks have established in the minds of officers of the Army some very positive convictions which do not at all accord with those of the philanthropists and the political theorists. It would be well if our travelers could ascertain what these opinions are, and give to them the consideration due to judgments formed upon the ground and as the result of observation and experience. There is grave danger that our Government may repeat in its dealings with the Philippines the mistakes it has always made, in giving greater weight to the advice of the propounders of theories than to that of the students of fact, for we never seem to learn the lesson which experience in this line should teach us.

Take our War of the Rebellion for an illustration. It was the theory of the philanthropist of the North that the negro was a dreadfully oppressed and misused being who was writhing in the chains of slavery and longing for an opportunity to rise and cut the throat of his master. John Brown reasoned that it was only necessary for him to cross the Potomac with a handful of followers, and a wagon load of pikes to start a movement that would set the flames of insurrection blazing over the entire South. He never got beyond Harper's Ferry, and his theories were completely falsified by the fact that, during the four years in which their masters were absorbed with war and they themselves were left at home with the women and children, the negroes never so much as attempted an outbreak and were, as a class, loyal and faithful servants.

Consider on the other hand the folly of the politicians of the South in their misjudgment of the sentiments and character of the men of the North. That the Yankees were so devoted to the worship of the almighty dollar, and so reverential in their adoration of "King Cotton," so craven in spirit, so incapable of manly resistance to aggression, that they could not be forced into a fight, was a fact so well established in Southern opinion that Toombs, of Georgia, boasted that he would soon call the roll of his slaves from the sacred site of Bunker Hill monument.

Our deadly struggle of four years was the answer to, and in large part the result, of these several misconceptions. And when the war was imminent it was to be, in the estimation of the optimistic Seward, an affair of only ninety days. W. T. Sherman and Gordon Granger, of the Army, could make no impression upon Mr. Lincoln when they came from the South with the report that the people of that section were preparing for war and advised that the Federal Government should take prompt action in view of the fact.

Sherman is dead and Gordon Granger is dead, but there are now on the stage of action men of like training and of like sound judgment in matters relating to war. If their opinion could be ascertained, we believe that it would be found that they are seriously apprehensive as to the results of the policy we are pursuing in the Philippines. The control by the philanthropist and the politician of matters that belong to the province of the soldier is leading us to the same precipice of war over which we have more than once plunged in the past as the result of following blind leaders.

Whatever policy we may decide upon, whatever action we may conclude to take with reference to the Philippines, it is obviously the part of wisdom to base our conclusions upon a consideration of the facts; and who are so well informed as to the facts as our soldiers? The security of the nation requires, as experience has shown, that greater consideration should be given to military judgment and military experience in deciding questions of administration. As it is now it is the cloistered student gathering his opinions from what others have written, or the politician governed in his judgment by the experiences and prejudices of a narrow locality, who has more influence than the soldier in determining questions which it is the special province of the soldier to study, and for the decision of which his judgment has been trained by the experience of a lifetime in actual contact with the conditions which are the controlling factors in the solution of the problem under consideration.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry was this week formally detailed as a member of the General Staff and for duty as president of the Army War College in Washington, as was exclusively announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 22. General Barry is now on duty in Manchuria as the senior American military attaché with the Russian army, and it is not intended that he shall at present be recalled from this important duty. Unless peace is declared at a very early date Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon will act as president of the War College during the term which opens Nov. 1 next. Colonel Wotherspoon, who has been acting in this capacity since the late Colonel Wagner was taken ill, prepared the course of instruction which will be followed at the War College during the next term. This course has received the approval of the Chief of Staff.

Already officers of the Army on duty in the War Department are speculating as to the successor of Major Gen. George M. Randall when that officer retires for age on Oct. 8 next. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant is the senior brigadier general, but as he will not retire for age until May 30, 1914, officers are wondering whether the President may not appoint a younger man, and make General Grant a major general during the year 1906, when there will be several other vacancies. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin's name is prominently mentioned

as a possible selection to fill the Randall vacancy, in the event that the President does not follow the rule of seniority and promote General Grant. The question of filling this vacancy, as well as the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, however, will not be decided until the return to this country, about Oct. 1, of Secretary Taft. The officer whose name is most prominently mentioned to be made a brigadier general for active service in October is Col. E. H. Crowder, of the Judge Advocate General's Department. Colonel Crowder stands well in the estimation of the President and the Secretary of War, and has been slated for a brigadier generalcy for over a year now. His services as military attaché in Manchuria pleased the War Department immensely, and it is thought exceedingly probable that his services, there as well as his past most meritorious service will be rewarded by promotion this year.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army recently submitted to the Chief of Staff eight experimental scabbards for the newly adopted sixteen-inch bayonet and requested a decision as to which is considered best for adoption. The matter was referred by General Chaffee to the First Division of the General Staff, which was also asked as to the merits of a new design of catch for securing the bayonet to the rifle and also making it secure to the scabbard. The General Staff said, in a memorandum report: "Numbers 1 and 2 were of steel, similar in appearance to the present scabbard, one lined with leather and the other with wood. They are both heavy, glisten in the sun, will rust, and will rattle more or less. Neither was considered suitable. No. 3 was of plain, black leather, unlined, with steel tip and mouthpiece. It is light and cheap, but bends readily, and it was believed the sharp point of the bayonet would soon cut through it by attempts to return the bayonet when the scabbard was bent. It was therefore considered unsuitable. No. 4 was of pine, covered with hard rawhide, shrunk on, then covered with russet leather, also shrunk on. It is the lightest of all models (7 2-3 ounces), is noiseless and will not reflect light. Its exterior appearance is similar to that of the newly adopted sword scabbard. The disadvantages alleged are lack of strength, and the fact that the wooden lining will swell when wet. This latter defect can be obviated by treating the wood with oil, as was recommended for the wooden lining of the sword scabbard. The strength was considered sufficient for the demands of the Service. When laid flat on the floor it will bear a man's weight and will stand a severe cross strain. This scabbard, with a mouthpiece of the kind on one of the other models, and slightly modified so that the bayonet can be inserted with either edge to the front, is recommended for adoption. No. 5 was similar to No. 4, but the lining was of hickory. This adds strength, but also increases the weight more than fifty per cent. The gain in strength was not deemed sufficiently important to offset the greater weight. No. 6 was similar to No. 5, but lined with pine instead of hickory. The difference between it and No. 4 is that No. 6 is bulkier and more cumbersome looking and is heavier. Its cost is also greater. No. 7 was made of aluminum, with steel tip and mouthpiece. It is light, but it reflects light like a mirror and will rattle. No. 8 was also of aluminum, but was covered with woven fiber to prevent reflection of light. The model submitted was unfinished and its cost was not definitely known, but it was not considered suitable."

Notwithstanding the entirely unofficial character of Secretary Taft's visit to Japan, the event derives an international significance from the exceptionally cordial reception given to him and his fellow-travelers by the Mikado and other distinguished members of the Japanese government. The honors shown to the visitors were unusual and some of them without precedent, the banquets given for them were characterized by striking expressions of friendship and the net result of the visit will undoubtedly be to strengthen the already intimate relations between the two nations. The appearance of Secretary Taft in Tokio and of Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, in the United States, are simultaneous events of the most auspicious character. For apart from the important mission which brings him to our shores, Baron Komura's presence here and the presence of Secretary Taft in Tokio are unmistakable manifestations of the deep and abiding sentiment of good will which underlies the intercourse of the two countries. Our difficult enterprise in the Philippines has brought us into immediate contact with Oriental conditions and influences. Japan is our closest Asiatic neighbor, and in solving the problems confronting us in the Philippines we shall need the friendship and the moral support of the Japanese. We possess their friendship now, and our policy should and doubtless will be to retain and cultivate it by all honorable means. From that viewpoint Secretary Taft's visit to Japan will be recognized as tactful, wise and timely.

The serious outbreak of yellow fever in New Orleans, which has already acquired the proportions of an epidemic, is naturally a matter of concern to the War Department because of the troops stationed at Jackson Barracks, some six miles from the city. If conditions shall require it it is to be expected that those troops will be promptly transferred to some more northerly station, but whether there shall be any such action will depend upon the report of Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who has been detailed to make a thorough investigation of the situation.

EXPLOSION ON THE BENNINGTON.

Just as the U.S. unarmored steel gunboat Bennington was preparing to get under way in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., at 10.15 a.m. on July 21, for a run to Port Harford, some two hundred miles north, two of her boilers blew up, killing or wounding nearly her entire crew. Ensign Newman K. Perry was killed, and there were 131 casualties, according to the report at the time of the explosion, out of a total complement of 197; thirty-three men were reported dead, seventy-six wounded, and twenty-one missing. These figures were greatly changed by later reports as will be seen from the official lists given below. Not a man in the fire-room escaped. The accident came without warning and the killed and injured were frightfully mangled and scalded. Some of the men were blown overboard by the force of the explosion, while others jumped into the water in their agony, or to escape the steam, which filled the vessel. The force of the explosion did great damage to all parts of the vessel, also breaking sea valves and pipes so that water came in and the vessel began to list badly.

Fortunately, numerous craft were around the Bennington, and these at once began the work of rescuing those in the water.

The Army Government launch, General De Russey, was among the craft which rushed to the assistance of the Bennington, and rendered valuable services. Despite the horrible scenes aboard the ship and the agonized cries of the injured, there were many heroic attempts at rescue, and the few uninjured bore themselves with the splendid discipline characteristic of the American Navy. Officers and men who were able to assist in rescue acted in a brave and collected manner. The magazine was flooded and men fought their way through the steam into the darkened hold. Many slightly injured sailors remained in the ship and assisted in rescuing the more severely injured.

Lieut. Alexander F. H. Yates was in charge of the vessel when the explosion occurred, Comdr. Lucien Young, in command of the Bennington, with Surg. F. E. Peck, being ashore. Lieutenant Yates, speaking of the explosion, is thus quoted:

"I must have remained seated in my chair several seconds after it occurred and did not know what had happened. I then rushed out, and the steam, even at the extreme after part of the ship, was so dense that I could not get a breath of air until I ascended the rail.

"As I ran forward I passed one of our boys crawling along. There was no time to attend to individual cases, as there were so many. About thirty of the boys were on the foredeck, all severely wounded. I called for men to man the boats and only a dozen men, including officers, responded at that moment. All of the rest were injured, blinded or had been driven over the side by the scalding steam."

Commander Young, who was not far from the Bennington's anchorage when the explosion occurred, hurried aboard and took command. He at once ordered the water-tight compartments closed, and the magazines flooded, and secured the services of a tug to beach the vessel.

Meanwhile the most heroic efforts were being made by the physicians and people of San Diego and at the Army Barracks to render aid to the poor sufferers brought ashore, and they were hurried to hospitals or residences in ambulances, automobiles, and wagons. The bodies of many of the men taken from the wrecked interior of the ship were mutilated almost beyond recognition. The faces of many were covered with ashes. Some bodies could not be identified. Temporary quarters ashore were arranged for the wounded and sixty citizens volunteered and hurried in launches to the relief of those on the ship.

For a long time the hot steam prevented access to the space between decks, where most of the bodies lay, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the last was removed from the boiler-room. Several bodies were so tightly wedged in by a bulkhead that the woodwork had to be hewed away to free them. The removal of the wounded from the ship was conducted in perfect order.

There were 197 men and nine officers at roll-call on July 20. Lieut. Victor Blue, the Executive officer, left San Diego the day before the explosion for the hospital at Mare Island Navy Yard, to undergo an operation for appendicitis. The officers on board at the time of the explosion were: Lieut. Alexander F. H. Yates, Ensigns Charles T. Wade and Newman K. Perry, Midshipmen Leon Sahn and L. H. Lacy, and Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr. Commander Young and Dr. Peck were ashore, as previously noted. Ensign Perry was officer of the deck, and was standing near the forward hatchway when the explosion happened. He was so severely scalded that he died at three o'clock that afternoon.

Jack Burns, one of the survivors, is reported as saying:

"The engine-room watch had just gone below to prepare for sea. Some of the boys were up on the forecastle, and most of us were down on the berth deck, just aft the boiler which exploded. The whole deck seemed to lift in front of us and a cloud of steam and hot water swept aft over the berth deck. It scalded every one of us. We all made for the side and over we went.

"About all of us could swim and we helped those that could not. We were in the water only a few minutes. The explosion could not have happened at a worse time, for we were about all below and about every one of us was in his underclothes, so we were all scalded severely."

COMMANDER YOUNG'S DESPATCHES.

Acting Secretary Darling on the night of July 21 received this account of the disaster by telegraph from Commander Young:

"Secretary Navy, Washington, D.C.—At ten fifteen this morning, while making preparations for getting under way, with all hands at their stations, the top of the lower furnace of boiler B exploded, forcing boiler astern in contact with boiler D, which was also forced astern and exploded, with thirty-eight men and one officer killed, eighty injured and twenty-one missing.

"Several supposed to be blown overboard and drowned. Vessel listed considerably to starboard, commenced to settle immediately. Flooded magazines, and with the assistance of tug I beached her on east bank between two wharves at high tide.

"Every assistance has been given the people here and all doctors in the city volunteered services. The wounded are in the different hospitals, and have every attention. Captain Scott kindly offered San Diego Barracks, and will quarter men there.

"Seven bodies penned behind boilers unable to identify. Cutting away bulkhead to recover them. Vessel almost a total wreck and will need assistance. Soon as further

particulars can be obtained will wire. Request department notify nearest relatives."

Half an hour later this message was received from Commander Young:

"Secretary Navy, Washington, D.C.—Since last message Lieutenant Perry, C. E. Rushing, coal passer; J. Hilscher, fireman, first class, died. One body identified to be R. B. Carr, apprentice seaman. Expect many more deaths before morning. Number of deaths, one officer, thirty-three men; seventy-six wounded, twenty-one missing."

Mr. Darling dictated this message to Commander Young:

"Department pained to hear of so distressing an accident. Do all things possible to alleviate the sufferings of wounded and show every respect for the dead."

The relatives of those killed or injured were notified by the Navy Department.

The following despatch was received at the Navy Department from Commander Young on July 22:

"I have employed stevedores and laborers from shore and am making every effort to stop leaks and to recover dead still under wreckage and boilers. I believe principal leak is at bottom, below pipe, and leak under rudder head. Many seams shaken loose and leaking. Ship at high tide is filled with water two feet above main deck on lower side. Fire engine, was employed last night to pump out water, but was unsuccessful. I am now rigging big centrifugal pump. Hope will be able to pump out water.

"I am of the opinion that the cause of the accident, as far as I can ascertain, was a small leak in boiler B. Boilermaker was on his way to repair it and was passing through engine-room when accident occurred. Boiler B was forced to stern through its bulkhead and came in contact with boiler D, which was also forced through its bulkhead, and both boilers exploded with two close explosions. There was no noise, only a thick thud, which filled the ship from stem to stern full of scalding steam, soot and ashes, even so much so that main deck was uninhabitable, and those that were not blown overboard jumped overboard for air; and, in my opinion, many of these were drowned, for I still have seventeen missing that can't be accounted for.

"Men quartered at San Diego Barracks, where they are very comfortable, retaining a guard and relief guard on board. The wounded are scattered around in the three hospitals and those but slightly wounded in private residences. Dr. Foster, Marine Hospital Service, has charge of a force of efficient doctors, who are doing all in their power for wounded. Dr. Knedler, Army resident physician, has a few at San Diego Barracks and is doing all in his power for them."

As soon as Commander Young's first despatch was received telegraphic orders were sent by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral McCalla, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, directing him to send Capt. Franklin J. Drake and a naval surgeon post haste to San Diego to assist Commander Young. On the following day Rear Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific Station, reported his arrival at Bellingham Bay, Puget Sound, and was immediately ordered on his flag-ship, the Chicago, to proceed to San Diego and personally assume charge of affairs there. Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans was also ordered from the Mare Island Navy Yard to San Diego, and during the week he and Captain Drake performed most efficient work on the wrecked Bennington.

Comdr. George B. Ransom, chief engineer of the Mare Island Navy Yard, where the Bennington was last overhauled, repaired and inspected, was also ordered to San Diego.

DESPATCHES FROM CAPTAIN DRAKE.

Capt. Franklin J. Drake, U.S.N., captain of the navy yard at Mare Island, left there with surgeons and nurses to assist at San Diego, and being practically in charge of the situation, sent two despatches to the Navy Department July 23 as follows:

"Passed Assistant Surgeons Peck and Smith have made inspection of wounded in hospitals under my orders. Present condition of many patients serious. Strict medical attention urgent. Request authority to employ such civilian doctors as necessity demands, under supervision of Smith, whom I have placed in charge of the wounded; to purchase such medical and surgical dressings as required. Have visited the wounded in Army barracks, Agnew and St. John's sanitariums. Wounded who can be moved will be concentrated in Army barracks. Serious cases left in present hospitals until able to be moved. Am at present proceeding under above conditions as the necessity demands it."

To this the following reply was sent by acting Secretary Darling:

"Your telegram received. You are given full authority to employ civilian doctors, purchase such medical supplies as may be necessary and take any measures in your discretion for alleviating the suffering of the wounded and caring for the dead."

The following was received from Captain Drake at 5 o'clock, July 23:

"Find Bennington lying easy on mud bank, gun deck aft awash at high water. Centrifugal pump lowered water so as to recover bodies in fire-room. Expect to plug bottom below and eventually float ship, stopping minor leaks. Will ship to Mare Island per Iris all unnecessary equipment, ammunition, guns, mounts, except main battery. Board of investigation ordered to determine extent of damage to hull and engines. Find all officers and crew doing noble work. Will require at least two more watch officers to relieve present exhaustion from constant vigil and work. Officers live on board. Crews' quarters not habitable; quartered and fed by contract in Army barracks adjacent to ship. Working parties on board constantly."

Captain Drake on July 24 sent the following despatch: "Can keep all water out of ship. Examination for floating under way. Breaking out stores and wreckage. Waiting arrival Iris with diving outfits to examine outside hull. All bodies recovered, all accounted for. Pushing work. Hope float soon. Evans, constructor, just arrived." And later in the day the following: "Floated Bennington at 6:30 alongside wharf; will examine outside hull when Iris arrives. Thorough examination to-morrow."

On July 25 the following was sent by Captain Drake: "Constructor Evans has made preliminary examination of Bennington inside; finds no leaks through hull plating; all leaks through sea valves and broken pipes stopped. Present list starboard due to shifting of boilers B and D and some free water below berth deck in intercostal spaces. Will pump this water out by hand pumps, then trim even keel, transfer unnecessary equipment to Iris, to make examination outside hull with divers; secure boilers; clean up living quarters; then if

Constructor satisfied tow Bennington with Iris to Mare Island. Fortune escorting. Wounded remain in charge naval surgeon until transferred naval hospital, at Mare Island. Surgeons McCullough, Kindleberger and Mitchell and Latimer reported last night; will relieve civilian doctors as soon as possible."

On July 27 Captain Drake reported as follows: "Ship practically dry and on even keel. From thorough examination inside, constructor satisfied that there are no leaks through hull; also satisfied that ship is able to be towed to Mare Island as soon as boilers are choked, which work is proceeding. While this work is going on examination of hull outside is being made by divers. Additional cost small. Commander Ransom also states that as far as engines and their connections are concerned ship ready for passage and safe. I have had installed on board for sanitary flushing throughout a two-inch centrifugal, one hundred gallons per minute, and for drainage pumping an eight-inch centrifugal, one thousand gallons per minute, both driven respectively by suitable West Coast gasoline engines thirty-eight degrees proof Standard Oil distillate of Sterne Brothers, manufacturers. Fire cannot be safely started on any boilers with the above exceptions; am selecting a few of crew and officers for the passage to Mare Island. I report the ship ready to be towed when the commander-in-chief may select. Hardly any of the equipment has been moved, and it can go on either Iris or Fortune, both of which are provisioned and coaled ready for departure. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and crew of this vessel in this work of floating and preparing for sea."

THE CASUALTIES.

The list of casualties as given out by the Navy Department numbers 102; there are sixty-two dead, including Ensign Perry and Pay Clerk Metius; fourteen seriously injured and twenty-six injured not seriously. No other officers except Ensign Perry were seriously injured, but others were reported at the time as having slight burns. The twenty-one reported missing at the time of the explosion were later accounted for. Of the total ship's company of 197 the remaining ninety-five were practically uninjured.

The death of Ensign Newman K. Perry, U.S.N., the only officer killed in the Bennington explosion, was a sad one. After he was taken to the hospital desperately wounded he dictated a telegram to his wife, saying: "Am badly scalded, but am keeping a stiff upper lip. Come at once." Mrs. Perry left San Francisco, and not until she reached San Diego, Cal., did she learn that her husband had died.

THE DEAD.

The following is a complete and official list of the known dead on July 26, together with their nearest relatives and their residences:

Archer, Leroy B., ordinary seaman; Maggie V. Archer, mother, Fowler, Colo. (Navy Dept. unable to find her.)
Archer, Don Cameron, apprentice seaman; David Slatery, guardian, 1775 Fifth street, West Oakland, Cal.
Brown, Frederick William, machinist's mate, first class; Mrs. Augusta Linn, sister, 5943 Peoria street, Chicago.
Barchus, John Calvin, ordinary seaman; John W. Barchus, father, Clarinola, Ia.
Brunson, Elmer U., seaman; Enae Nelson, sister, Pawpaw, Lee county, Ill.
Brownlee, Glenn, seaman; W. H. Brownlee, father, Havana, Tex.
Bensel, Emil, coal passer; August Bensel, father, Colfax, Wash.
Burns, John Lee, seaman; Mrs. J. Burns, mother, 494 State street, Chicago.
Brockman, Clyde W., ordinary seaman; W. T. Brockman, father, 1234 Thirtieth street, Des Moines, Ia.
Burke, Thomas, machinist's mate, first class; John Burke, father, Amesbury, Mass.
Carter, Charles Samuel, fireman, second class; Mrs. James Reed, sister, Columbia, Tenn.
Chambers, Matthew Garfield, seaman; Mrs. P. E. Chambers, Lewiston, Idaho.
Carpenter, Preston, ordinary seaman; F. E. Carpenter, guardian, Arapahoe, Neb.
Cherry, William Isaac, coal passer; John Cherry, father, Pacific, Mo.
Carr, Robert Bertley, apprentice seaman; Mary A. Carr, mother, 283 Walbridge avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Clark, George Thomas, chief machinist's mate.
Conway, Michael, fireman, 2d class.
De Curtioni, Frank, oiler; F. De Curtioni, uncle, 803 Clement street, San Francisco, Cal.
Dresch, Emil, ordinary seaman; Charles Dresch, brother, 570 First avenue, Newark, N.J.
Ezell, Josiah, ship's cook, fourth class; Caroline Tye, Lott, Tex.
Ferguson, Edward Brewster, chief machinist's mate; Mary S. Ferguson, Philadelphia.
Fickweiler, William Martin, seaman; Ernest Fickweiler, father, Laporte, Ind.
Geiss, Frederick John, coal passer; Fred Kroppman, uncle, Chicago.
Gauthier, Lyn Joseph, chief boatswain's mate; Mrs. Mary Gauthier, mother, 266 Hudson street, Reading, Pa.
Grant, Walter G., coal passer; Gilbert G. Grant, father, 683 Sedgwick street, Chicago.
Golka, John, apprentice seaman; Mrs. M. Golka, mother, 521 Reed street, Milwaukee.
Hunt, Joseph, oiler; no relatives.
Haggbloom, Clyde, coal passer; Gus Haggbloom, Leadville, Colo.
Hughes, Bert Arthur, ordinary seaman; W. G. Hughes, Clarksville, Ark.
Hilscher, Joseph, fireman, first class; Mrs. A. Hilscher, mother, Waterville, Wash.
Hoffman, Emil C., blacksmith; Ernest Hoffman, Austin, Tex.
House, Richard A., apprentice seaman; R. A. House, father, 627 Santa Fe street, Colorado Springs, Col.
Holley, William A., shipwright; Mrs. A. L. Holley, mother, Anacosta, Mo.
Holland, Dwight N., fireman, second class; B. D. Holland, father, Samao, Cal.
Kamerer, Andrew, fireman, second class; Jacob Kamerer, father, Loudenville, Ohio.
Kempton, Jodie Wirt, apprentice seaman.
Kennedy, Ward V., coal passer; Lewis Kennedy, father, Alliance, Neb.
Kuntz, Charles Joseph, coal passer; Antone Kuntz, St. Louis.
McKeon, Charles Oliver, machinist's mate, second class; P. C. McGuire, Fenton, Mich.
McKone, John, fireman, first class; Charles McKone, New Lothrop, Mich.
Mosher, Harry, fireman, 2d class.
Morris, Kirtley, Felix, fireman, 2d class.
Newcombe, Joseph, boatswain's mate, second class; Mrs. E. Barnicot, aunt, 34 Water street, Quincy, Mass.
Nelson, Charles, coal passer.
Olges, Bernard Joseph, fireman, 1st class.
Parrish, Warren Niles, coal passer.
Pallack, Stephen William, coal passer.
Perry, Newman K., ensign; wife is now at San Diego.
Quinn, Michael George, oiler; Kate Quinn, sister, 216 Pleasant street, Winthrop, Mass.
Robinson, Edwin Burton, ordinary seaman; Hazel Robinson, sister, Buely Park, Cal.
Rushing, Claude Emerson, coal passer; Clarence Rushing, brother, Augusta, Mont.
Schoregge, Albert H., seaman; Mrs. Ida Schoregge, mother, New Ulm, Minn.

Saunders, Harry Fay, apprentice seaman; Mrs. R. T. Fellis, mother, Springfield, Mo.
 Smith, Harry F., ordinary seaman; Thomas Smith, father, Harrisonville, Mo.
 Savage, Robert L., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Marcel Savage, Eaty, Tex.
 Staub, William, coal passer.
 Stephenson, Claude H., coal passer.
 Takata, Sago, wardrobe cook; S. Takata, Tokio, Japan.
 Taylor, Wesley M., seaman; Thomas M. Taylor, father, 266 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Willson, William C., apprentice seaman; Mrs. T. B. Taylor, mother, Santa Cruz, Cal.
 Wright, William Warren, coal passer; Henry Wright, father, Franklin Park, N.J.

On July 26 occurred the death of Pay Clerk H. O. Metius, who at the time of the accident was believed to be only slightly hurt, but collapsed later, it is supposed from shock and a weak heart.

THE INJURED.

The seriously wounded, as reported July 26, were: Burg, Adam, coal passer; Dean, Harvey C., electrician, 2d c.; Hallet, Geo. H., seaman; McClintock, Dallas R., plumber and fitter; McManney, Jas., fireman, 1st class; Muller, F. J., sailmaker's mate; O'Hanlon, John, watch tender; Shepard, Ray C., yeoman, 2d class; Sullivan, Dennis, oiler; Schultz, Carson, apprentice seaman; Shacklette, William S., hospital steward; Strobel, Lee K., boatswain's mate, 2d class; Tolley, George F., chief gunner's mate; Worthen, Arthur J., coal passer.

Those wounded, but not seriously, as reported July 26, were: Bushnell, Meredith A., apprentice seaman; Boers, Edward, seaman; Connell, Fred R., coxswain; Diedrich, Otto R., seaman; Eker, William H., bugler; Ecken, Sofus, ordinary seaman; Farrell, Walter, fireman, 2d class; Griffin, Glen D., ordinary seaman; Greis, Lawrence A., ordinary seaman; Hise, Harry E., commissary steward; Hofreuter, Wm., seaman; Ingersoll, Anton A., apprentice seaman; Knobloch, Harry J., apprentice seaman.

Lester, James, mess attendant, 3d class; Miller, Charles J., seaman; Martin, Walter J., master-at-arms, 1st class; Nieman, Peter, chief carpenter's mate; Pfleger, William F., chief electrician; Stewart, Henry N., master-at-arms, 1st class; Starkweather, Emery, coxswain; Shiveley, Forrest C., fireman, 1st class; Seavey, Boyd K., mach. mate, 2d class; Taylor, Frederick H., fireman, 1st class; Wellborn, Claude C., coal passer; Weller, William F., coal passer; Wilson, Alexander, apprentice seaman; Wheeler, Charles G., chief machinist's mate.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Simple but impressive funeral ceremonies were held over the remains of forty-seven of the unfortunate victims on July 23, who were all buried in one grave in the military cemetery on Point Loma, which commands a beautiful view of the Pacific. The Army was represented by the 115th Company, Coast Art., from Fort Rosecrans, the Navy by sailors from the Government tug Fortune and naval militia of San Diego. Behind the coffins came relatives and fifty-two of the surviving officers and men of the Bennington. Crowds of civilians turned out and marched over ten miles of dusty road from the city to the cemetery, and hundreds carried flowers to place on the graves. Heavy express wagons were used to carry the coffins, as ordinary hearses or carriages would not have stood the strain over the roads. Upon every coffin rested a wreath of asparagus ferns, immortelles and white carnations sent by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and each coffin was wrapped with the flag. The Bennington sailors bore the coffins from the wagons to the trench.

The Rev. J. A. M. Rickey, rector of St. Paul's church, San Diego, read the Episcopal burial service. Father A. D. Ubach, a Roman Catholic priest, who was the original of the good priest in "Ramona," then read the Catholic service and blessed the dead.

Commander Young stepped to the head of the long line of his dead sailors, and said in a powerful voice: "Captain Scott, commander of Fort Rosecrans, and his successors: I commit to your tender care the bodies of our unfortunate shipmates and patriot dead. May their graves never be forgotten by the hand of affection. May there rise above this, their last resting place, marble slabs to mark the place as sacred to the nation's care and may the morning sun ever kiss the green sod above their dust emblematic of our love and affection."

Captain Scott stepped forward and said: "I accept the sacred trust of these honored dead."

Three volleys were then fired, a bugler sounded taps and the crowd slowly made its way back to the city.

The forty-seven bodies interred at Point Loma, with graves properly marked for future identification, were those of: A. F. Saunders, A. H. Schorge, R. L. Savage, J. W. Kempton, W. W. Wright, M. G. Chambers, J. Ezell, J. Hunt, E. B. Robinson, Thomas Burke, F. J. Geiss, L. B. Archer, H. F. Smith, carpenter, D. C. Archer, F. W. Brown, L. J. Gauthier, C. E. Rushing, G. T. Clarke, W. C. Wilson, J. Golka, R. A. House, S. W. Pollock, W. M. Parrish, K. F. Morris, W. G. Grant, W. Cherry, C. H. Stephenson, W. M. Taylor, H. Mosher, M. G. Quinn, B. A. Hughes, C. Haggblom, W. Staub, G. Brownlee, M. Conway, F. Decourtini, J. Hilscher, E. C. Hoffman, C. J. Kuntz, J. McKone, C. Nelson (C.P.), W. C. Wilson, E. U. Brunson, two unidentified and D. N. Holland.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Messages of condolence were received at the Navy Department from foreign powers, including Joaquin Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador, and from Lord Cawdor, First Lord of the British Admiralty. Admiral George Dewey, on July 24, received the following despatch from Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the British Mediterranean Fleet at Gibraltar: "Admirals, captains, officers and ships' companies of British Mediterranean Fleet send warm sympathy with United States Navy and nation in terrible calamity to Bennington. Charles Beresford." Admiral Dewey sent the following reply: "Deeply grateful to you and admirals, captains, officers and men of your fleet for sympathy over loss of life in Bennington disaster. George Dewey." Messages were received later from M. Thomson, the French Minister of Marine.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte telegraphed Acting Secretary Darling from Bolton, Mass., on July 22 as follows: "Shocked to learn of disaster. Know you have done and will do all possible. Only relief is to be thought of now. Inquiry will follow of course. Leave here tonight, reach Department Monday morning."

NAVY DEPARTMENT ACTION.

The terrible accident cast a pall over the Navy Department, and when Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte reached Washington on July 24 he immediately directed that the most exhaustive investigation be made into the cause of the explosion. Upon his arrival at San Diego Rear Admiral Goodrich, under the requirements of the Naval Regulations, will order a court of inquiry. Secretary Bonaparte intends to base his future actions in the Bennington affair upon the report of this court.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., arrived at San Diego in the Chicago on July 27, and appointed a preliminary board of investigation, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead and Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody. This board is

to collate and arrange all evidence that has been gathered thus far by Commander Young and Captain Drake. The board of investigation is preliminary to the court of inquiry which Admiral Goodrich will appoint, probably July 29. Capt. H. N. Stevenson has been ordered to San Diego from San Francisco, and will be a member of the court of inquiry. While the other two members of the court had not been selected at this writing, it is probable that they will be Captain Drake and Capt. E. K. Moore, of the Chicago. Admiral Goodrich desires to have the court which will investigate the accident made up of high-ranking officers who have had much experience. For that reason Captain Stevenson was selected.

The steam log of the Bennington for the last quarter was received at the Navy Department this week and has been carefully considered by the officers in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and by the Secretary himself. It is hoped that a full report on the accident, with an official expression of opinion as to its cause, will be received at the Navy Department next week from the court of inquiry to be appointed by Rear Admiral Goodrich.

Secretary Bonaparte has had many conferences during the week with Rear Admiral Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Captain Potter, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Rae showed the Secretary all the reports in the Bureau of Steam Engineering relating to the boilers of the Bennington. These reports showed that the boilers had last been retubed in 1903, and that three later inspections had been made of the boilers which, while not showing that they were in first-class order, did not show that there was the slightest danger of any trouble such as has occurred. The last report on the condition of the Bennington's boilers was made by her commanding officer, not then Commander Young, last November. This was in the way of an endorsement on a full report, and simply states that should the condition of the boiler furnaces become materially worse there would be urgent necessity for the Bennington to go to a navy yard for repairs. It was stated officially that the boilers of the ship were in good enough condition for her to make her contemplated trip to Honolulu, after which it was intended that she should go to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs.

Secretary Bonaparte gave out the following statement soon after the disaster:

"The public may rest assured that this distressing affair will be most thoroughly investigated and that whatever action the result of this investigation may show to be proper will be taken by the Department promptly and effectually. Beyond this I can say nothing at the present because, as yet, the material facts are but very imperfectly understood. I deprecate the publication of conjectures or speculation as to the possible causes of the disaster. In headlines suggestions often become assertions and possibilities certainties, and many persons read only headlines. But I think this Department may reasonably ask of an intelligent public that it be trusted to do what is needed, under the circumstances hereafter shown to have existed, whether as a matter of justice toward individuals or of precaution against similar misfortunes in future."

On July 25 Secretary Bonaparte said:

"The Department is not yet ready to make any statement as to the probable or possible causes of the disaster. When the facts shall be better known and a reasonable basis for an intelligent opinion may perhaps exist, the Department will hold back no information in its possession to which any fair-minded man could think the public entitled. But for the moment I wish to urge by example as by precept on everyone, whether in or out of the Service, the advisability and even duty of refraining from loose, unwise and uncharitable talk on a subject so delicate, so hard to understand and so painful. I ask all good citizens to have patience, and if it shall appear that there has been a failure in duty on the part of anyone, I promise the public that nobody shall be whitewashed and the Service that nobody shall be made a scapegoat."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling on July 23 made an official report of the accident to the President at Oyster Bay, giving the information received up to that time from Commander Young and Captain Drake.

An erroneous impression having been given by the offer of a relative of one of the victims of the Bennington disaster to pay all expenses to the effect that there was no appropriation available for the removal of the remains of the killed to the homes of friends or relatives, Secretary Bonaparte called attention to the appropriation specifically made for the purpose in the naval appropriation bills for the past and current fiscal years. Congress made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the fiscal year 1904-5 and of ten thousand dollars for the year 1905-6 for the transportation of remains of officers and of enlisted men, who die or are killed in action, whether afloat or ashore. The expenditure of the appropriation is entrusted to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The expense of transportation is met and the remains are delivered at the home of the relative having the right to the custody of the remains. The subsequent funeral expenses are at the expense of the relatives. Authorization has already been made for the shipment of bodies to the destinations requested by the next of kin. Some delays may be expected, especially in the cases of bodies which have already been interred.

OPINIONS AS TO THE DISASTER.

It seems to be the general opinion that boiler B, at least, the one which first exploded, had been in bad condition for some time, and some of the other boilers which were some fifteen years old were from all accounts none too good, and had been patched up. The boilers had, owing to their alleged weakness, been used with reduced pressure. It is stated that no warrant machinist was on board, and that the vessel was without a practical engineer officer, the line officer detailed to engineer duty being without previous experiences with engines.

Commander Young, in a letter to Rear Admiral Goodrich, dated July 18, is quoted as saying: "Everything is now in excellent condition, with the exception of the boilers, which, although tested for a water pressure of 225 pounds, I find will not be safe to be subjected to steam pressure, over 130 to 135 pounds, but that will enable us to make from eleven to twelve knots, full speed. In every other respect the vessel is in a very high state of efficiency and in excellent condition."

The Bennington has four cylindrical straightaway boilers, commonly called locomotive gunboat boilers. Each boiler is 17 feet 9 inches long and 9 feet 9 inches in diameter. They were originally designed to carry 160 pounds of steam, but the last log received at the Navy Department shows the safety valves were set for 145 pounds and that she carried from 135 to 140 pounds of steam in cruising. The boilers are fifteen years old according to records in the Department, but were retubed in 1903-4.

The Admiral of the Pacific Fleet in 1904, it is said,

reported to the Navy Department that the boilers were in need of repairs, but that the repairs were not urgent. A report from the engineer officer of the ship received at the Department about the same time was that the boilers generally were in poor condition, but that their internal condition was good.

A former naval architect who has kept in close touch with naval engineering for forty years, in discussing the accident is thus quoted: "The disaster is likely to cause Congress to consider changing the personnel law of 1890, by the operation of which the Engineer Corps of the Navy ceased to exist as a special corps, its members being merged into the line. On July 1, 1899, when the reorganization went into effect, 189 engineer officers were transferred to the line and this number has steadily decreased by resignation, retirement and death until it has reached the low total of 121. While it is desirable that the engineer officer in charge of machinery on board a ship should be well educated and have good theoretical knowledge, it is necessary that he should be a practical engineer and mechanic, and this he can acquire only by the experience of years. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing in an engine room, and the fact that a person has passed a creditable examination after a four years' course at the Naval Academy is not a sufficient guarantee he will make an efficient engineer. There is more danger to be apprehended from a theoretical engineer on board ship than from a practical warrant machinist."

Chief Engr. George F. Kutz, U.S.N., retired, now a marine engineer with the Charles C. Moore Company at San Francisco, gives the following explanation of the probabilities of the disaster on the Bennington:

"In the published accounts of the explosion it does not appear that the shell of the Bennington's boiler burst. My opinion, based on the information at hand, is that the furnace burst inward—caved in, as it were—and that the steam of the boiler water shot down and out through the firebox and then up through the hatchways, flooding the entire vessel."

"The awful loss of life must have been caused by the steam instantly filling the gundeck compartments, where the crew make their headquarters. The men were cooked to death before they could even attempt to escape. Sometimes a water or steam test does not bring out a defect in a boiler. I recall having examined a launch boiler thoroughly. It stood the tests, yet when I had it swung clear of the ground and tapped it with a hammer I knocked a hole in it. The spot I happened to hit was corroded and weak, but was so small in area that it had not yielded to water pressure. In the case of the Bennington, I am of the opinion that the crown plate, separating the fire from the water, caved downward under the pressure of steam above."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The torpedoboot Dupont recently gave an exhibition of speed and endurance very gratifying to those who are interested in this class of craft. The Dupont arrived at Newport, R.I., from Norfolk, Va., after a continuous run of thirty-two hours, averaging for that period a speed of fifteen and a half knots an hour. She was in command of Lieut. James H. Tomb, U.S.N.

Henderson's Point, N.H., which has been dangerous to navigation for many years, was blown up on July 22 with forty tons of dynamite in the presence of from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, who looked on at a safe distance. Miss Edith Foster, daughter of Superintendent Foster, pressed the button that discharged the dynamite. A huge mass of rocks and timbers was hurled into the air a distance of 100 to 150 feet, making a grand spectacle. When completed the channel will be widened 350 feet and there will be a depth of forty feet at low water, allowing battleships of the largest dimensions to approach the navy yard.

It is not by any means certain that the Navy Department will order the three torpedoboots, Biddle, Earney, Bagley, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey, to the Asiatic Station, as was contemplated. These little boats are now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, undergoing such repairs as will enable them to go to sea, and the proposition of sending them to the Asiatic Station has been under consideration. The department is uncertain, however, whether it would be advisable to send these ships on such a long cruise, in view of their size and small coal capacity. The matter will be decided before very long.

Secretary Bonaparte has authorized the continuance of the experiments with anthracite coal in small sizes by the North Atlantic Fleet, with a view to determining whether its use, either alone or mixed with bituminous coal, will decrease the amount of smoke emitted by the vessels. Arrangements have been made for a quantity of coal to be used experimentally this summer, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering has the question of possible modifications of boiler furnaces under consideration to meet the conditions which may be developed in the further tests of the fuel.

Master Mechanic John Nolan, who has been employed in the Construction and Repair Department at the navy yard, New York, has resigned, after a service of twenty-five years in the department. Mr. Nolan entered the employ of the Government at Norfolk, Va. He has introduced many improvements in the technical appliances of cruisers, battleships and other craft. He will take up his work with the Fore River Shipbuilding and Construction Company, at Fore River, Mass., in the capacity of master mechanic, and expects to develop other appliances. Mr. Nolan was a favorite among his subordinates and fellow workmen. He won the title of "champion of fair play" among his workmen, who feel they are losing the best boss that they have served in many years. Naval Constructor Baxter very reluctantly forwarded his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy, and in doing so endorsed it with commendation.

The baseball team of the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., on July 25, defeated the midshipmen of the Severn by a score of 7 to 5. The game was remarkable in many ways. The midshipmen showed their lack of practice, due to their being on a cruise, and at times their game showed brilliancy.

The baseball team from the training station, Newport, R.I., visited Fort Adams on July 23 and won a game against the soldiers there, scoring 7 to 1. In many ways the game was close. The soldiers outbatted the sailors, but their work in the field and on the bases was not as good.

Contracts have been let to the Long Arm System Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for installing its electrically operated bulkhead doors and hatch gears on the battleships Montana and South Carolina, now in course of construction by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The Navy Department specifications for these warships provided that "each (power) door must be capable of permitting operation on the spot by power or by hand from either side, and all such doors

are to be capable of being closed by power simultaneously from an emergency station."

Pictures of the Russian ships Aurora, Oleg and Jemtchug, interned at Manila, appear in Leslie's Weekly of July 27, showing the effects of the Japanese naval gunnery in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
First SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads for North River, New York city.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived July 19 at Newport, R.I. Address there.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived July 27 at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived July 26 at Kingston, Jamaica.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed July 27 from Sanchez, Santo Domingo, for San Juan, Porto Rico.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Santo Domingo City.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Capt. Edward J. Dorn, retired. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commander.
Send mail for ships of this squadron to Rockland, Me., unless otherwise noted.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Rockland, Me.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Rockland, Me.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Rockland, Me.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Rockland, Me.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived July 25 at Rockland, Me.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived July 21 at Rockland, Me.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. At Rockland, Me.
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived July 22 at Rockland, Me. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Rockland, Maine. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Midshipman Charles E. Brillhart. At Rockland, Maine. Address there.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Rockland, Maine. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived July 26 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seecombe, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Comdr. James H. Oliver, retired. Arrived July 22 at the navy yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Newport News. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived July 27 at Baltimore, Md. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived July 26 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Austen Kautz. At the navy Donald, master. Arrived July 22 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar E. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived July 27 at San Diego, Cal.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At San Diego, Cal. in a disabled condition owing to boiler explosion which occurred July 21, in which upwards of sixty men lost their lives.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived July 25 at Port Angeles, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. Arrived July 25 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Arrived July 27 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield, Jr. Arrived July 26 at Port Angeles, Wash.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Capt. John E. Roller, retired. Arrived July 19 at Port Harford, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived July 26 at Port Angeles, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Chefoo, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At Chefoo, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Chefoo, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Ensign George W. Steele, Jr. At Chefoo, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Chefoo, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Ensign Joseph R. Defrees. At Chefoo, China.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At Chefoo, China.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Chefoo, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. At Chefoo, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter). Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerriek. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Shanghai, China.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At Chefoo, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. Arrived July 27 at Chefoo, China.

NANSAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prideaux, master. At Woosung, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived July 25 at San Diego, Cal.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Arrived July 20 at Grao de Valencia, Spain.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Bona, Algeria.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement. Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired. At Grao de Valencia, Spain.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At New York city. Address there.

DETROIT, U.P.C., Lieut. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Ordered out of commission.

D. LPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived July 26 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fichte. Sailed July 27 from Menemsha Bight for Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Provincetown, Mass.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, Arrived July 22 at San Diego, Cal.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

IRANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. Sailed July 19 from the naval station, Guam, for the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ONIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug), Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PERIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.

PISCATAQUA (tug), Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEVERN, Comdr. William C. P. Muir, retired. Arrived July 20 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

SILOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed July 22 from the naval station, Guam, for the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug), Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Sailed July 26 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for Port Harford. Send mail to Mare Island.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived July 26 at Harbor Springs, Mich. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived July 26 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

BLAKELY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY, and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrones Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 WABASH, R.S., Capt. A. A. Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Horta July 15; arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 26; leave Queenstown August 5; arrive Brest, France, August 7; leave Brest August 16; arrive Madeira August 25; leave Madeira Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1. Mail address from June 1 to 29 is New London, Conn., and from July 1 to Aug. 15, in care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.
 ST. MARY, N.Y. New York Nautical School Ship. Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her summer cruise. Sail from Cherbourg July 21; sail from Funchal Aug. 15; arrive New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALABATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.
 Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.E.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

MEMORANDA 51, JUNE 15, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions on the following subjects for the information of the officers of the Pay Corps, commanding officers of ships, and commandants of stations:
 There is no authority of law to antedate an enlistment, therefore a man is not in the Service from the date his enlistment may have been antedated to the date he is actually re-enlisted; and, if that period exceeds four months from the date of previous discharge, he is not entitled to the four months' additional pay, or the increase of pay for continuous service.
 An enlisted man given an acting appointment as chief water tender is entitled to the same rate of pay he was receiving at the time he was given the acting appointment, notwithstanding that rate is greater than the pay of an acting chief water tender.
 A marine officer entitled to hired quarters and granted leave of absence within his statutory allowance, is entitled to retain said quarters during the period the law allows him to be absent, without reduction of pay and allowances.
 An enlisted man appointed a paymaster's clerk and within four months from his acceptance resigns and re-enlists, is entitled to continuous service pay, provided he has received a recommendation for re-enlistment upon his discharge, and his last term of enlisted service is not less than three years.
 Assistant civil engineers, appointed from civil life under the Act of March 3, 1903, are entitled in computing their pay, to the credit of five years' constructive service. (Reversing Comptroller's decision of Oct. 7, 1903.)
 Payment for a meal ticket, which could not be used en route, and was used after arrival at destination, upon

the authority of the recruiting officer that it was valid, is authorized.

Enlisted men in the Marine Corps transferred to the Hospital Corps of the Navy, who, at the expiration of enlistment, are given an honorable discharge, are, upon re-enlistment, entitled to the benefits thereof.

The expenses for lodging and for subsistence of enlisted men on traveling recruiting duty, and recruits enlisted at stations awaiting transportation, are separate charges: "Lodging" to the appropriation "recruiting, navigation," and "subsistence" to "provisions, Navy." Subsistence of enlisted men on duty at permanent recruiting stations is chargeable to "recruiting, navigation."

A naval officer retired after the Act of March 3, 1899, and ordered to active duty, is entitled to either the Army or old Navy pay of the grade from which he was retired.

Pay forfeited by sentence of a court-martial may be checked against any pay due prior to the approval of the sentence.

An officer or enlisted man promoted during February, is entitled to pay for the actual number of days only, in each grade or rating.

MEMORANDA 52, JULY 1, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions on the following matter for the information of officers of the Pay Corps, commanding officers of ships, and commandants of stations:

A naval officer retired with the rank of rear admiral is entitled to three-fourths of the old Navy sea pay of rear admiral.

An inspector ordered to perform duty at Hyde Park, Mass., is not entitled to the additional expense incurred in traveling between Hyde Park and Boston on account of boarding in Boston instead of Hyde Park.

A naval officer detailed to shore duty beyond seas is entitled to sea pay plus ten per cent. increase while taking passage to his post of duty.

Enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have qualified as expert riflemen are not entitled to one dollar per month additional pay allowed enlisted men of the Infantry of the Army as extra pay to expert riflemen.

The twenty per cent. additional pay allowed to enlisted men of the Marine Corps for shore duty beyond seas should be computed upon their minimum pay with continuous service increase.

An officer of the Navy who at the time of appointment is an enlisted man in the naval service, is not entitled to credit for five years' constructive service in computing his pay.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 21.—Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Schell, sick leave further extended three months.

Midshipman R. S. Thompson, detached Detroit; to home and wait orders.

Note.—Med. Dir. S. Jackson, retired, died at Washington, D.C., July 22, 1905.

JULY 22.—Ensign J. Downes, jr., to Nashville, Aug. 10, 1905.

Asst. Surg. W. E. G. High, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. W. T. Wallace, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., and granted three months' sick leave.

War. Mach. R. B. Smith, detached naval recruiting station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Newport News, Va., for duty as inspector of coal at that place.

War. Mach. J. M. Ober, detached duty as inspector of coal, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Illinois.

War. Mach. E. W. Andrews, detached Illinois; to home and wait orders.

JULY 23.—SUNDAY.

JULY 24.—Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Brittain, commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. S. E. W. Kittell, commissioned a lieutenant commander on July 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Bryan, commissioned a lieutenant commander from June 16, 1905.

Lieut. W. N. Jeffers, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Ensigns D. T. Ghent, J. Rodgers, C. A. Blakely, W. S. Anderson, W. W. Smyth, C. C. Moses, F. H. Sadler, M. K. Metcalf, M. S. Davis, R. S. Holmes, A. H. Van Keuren, H. McL. Walker, L. Sahn, S. M. Robinson, S. C. Loomis, L. R. Leahy, R. A. Koch, W. J. Giles, J. D. Willson, S. C. Rowan, H. R. Stark, A. T. Brislin, H. D. Cooke, jr., J. S. Arwine, jr., M. Milne, A. S. Kibbee, R. W. Ryden, E. F. Erickson, W. R. Van Auker and L. H. Lacy, commissioned ensigns from Feb. 3, 1905.

P.A. Surg. C. G. Smith, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 12, 1904.

Chief Bttn. J. E. Murphy, commissioned a chief boatswain from June 15, 1904.

Gun. W. H. Walker, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., July 27, 1905; duty at naval magazine at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

First Lieut. C. S. Owen, commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from April 1, 1904.

Second Lieut. P. H. Torrey, appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from July 18, 1905.

JULY 25.—Comdr. J. H. Oliver, retired, detached command of Culgoa when placed out of commission; to home.

Comdr. W. P. Winchell, retired, detached Culgoa when placed out of commission; to home.

Lieut. J. E. Lewis to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 2, 1905.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz detached Dubuque and granted two months' leave.

Paymr. R. H. Orr detached Culgoa when placed out of commission; to home and settle accounts.

Chief Bttn. G. B. Moncrief detached Culgoa when placed out of commission; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Bttn. E. M. Isaac detached Culgoa when placed out of commission; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Bttn. P. Kane detached Culgoa; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Bttn. J. E. Cartwright detached Culgoa when placed out of commission; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mate G. Dahlberg detached Worden; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty connection torpedo boats in reserve at that yard.

JULY 26.—Rear Admiral H. B. Mansfield, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., and continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Midshipman J. F. Atkinson, sick leave extended two months.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks commissioned a pay inspector in the Navy from June 14, 1905.

Gun. T. J. Hurd to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for a course of instruction.

Act. Gun. E. Beakes detached Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to Charleston.

Act. Gun. C. Clay detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Charleston.

War. Mach. W. R. Scofield detached Culgoa; to Massachusetts.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Francis appointment dated Sept. 19, 1904, duty Culgoa, revoked.

Note.—Ensign N. K. Perry killed by explosion of boilers on the Bennington, in San Diego, Cal., July 21, 1905.

JULY 27.—Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, Aug. 21, for duty, attendance at conference of officers, Naval War College.

Lieut. W. N. Jeffers detached Massachusetts; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton detached Texas; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. O. Stickney detached Texas; to Washington, D.C., Aug. 18, examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Day detached Culgoa; to Texas as navigator.

Midshipman J. D. Little, to Columbia, Aug. 13.

Surg. E. M. Shipp orders June 21, 1905, modified; to Charleston.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus detached Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth; to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Act. Asst. Surg. V. Dabney detached Culgoa; to Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth.

Paymr. F. G. Kennard when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk; to home and granted sick leave three months.

Chief Bttn. G. G. Moncrief, orders July 25, 1905, modified; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.

War. Mach. G. W. Johnson detached West Virginia; to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Note.—Paymr. Clk. H. O. Mettles died at San Diego, Cal., July 26.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 21.—Col. Green C. Goodloe, paymr., granted leave from July 24, 1905, to July 31, 1905, inclusive.

Capt. Logan Feland granted leave for one month, from and including Oct. 1, 1905.

Capt. Henry O. Bisset detached from marine barracks, Guam, L.I., and ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty with the 1st Brigade of Marines there.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, granted leave for ten days from and including July 22, 1905.

Second Lieut. Emile P. Moses, so much of leave granted as remains unexpired on July 31, 1905, revoked; ordered to report at his present station on July 31, 1905; and on Aug. 1, 1905, detached from marine barracks, New York, N.Y., and ordered to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

JULY 22.—1st Lieut. William G. Fay on Aug. 19 ordered to report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, military secretary, U.S.A., at Sea Girt, N.J., for duty as range officer in connection with the National Match. Duty completed return to present station.

First Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering on Aug. 19 ordered to report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, military secretary, U.S.A., at Sea Girt, N.J., for duty as range officer in connection with the National Match. Duty completed return to present station.

JULY 24.—1st Lieut. John W. McCaskey unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to report to Capt. James C. Breckinridge, in charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., for duty as assistant to that officer.

JULY 25.—2d Lieut. Randolph Coyle ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

First Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, aide-de-camp, granted leave from July 26, 1905, to Sept. 1, 1905, inclusive.

JULY 26.—2d Lieut. Harold B. Pratt ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

First Lieut. John A. Hughes granted leave for three weeks from and including Aug. 7, 1905.

First Lieut. William R. Coyle granted leave for thirty days from and including Sept. 1, 1905, with permission to leave the United States.

Major Charles G. Long, orders, under date of July 13, 1905, directing said officer to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty with the U.S. North Atlantic Fleet, revoked.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden dropped three numbers as result of board of investigation in his case.

JULY 21.—Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz ordered to Somerville, Mass., on inspection duty.

First Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright granted thirty days' leave.

Second Asst. Engr. G. W. Divid granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. John Dennett directed to proceed with command, the Tuscarora, to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to arrive on 31st inst., to participate in the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Capt. T. D. Walker ordered to report his command, the Morrill, to Capt. John Dennett for participation in the ceremonies at the Soo.

Capt. J. F. Wild ordered to report his command, the Mackinac, to Capt. John Dennett, for participation as above.

First Lieut. K. W. Perry granted thirty days' leave.

JULY 22.—2d Lieut. C. M. Gabbett ordered to Manhattan temporarily.

JULY 25.—Chief Engrs. H. W. Spear, J. Q. Walton and H. Kotschmar designated board to examine and mark papers of candidates recently examined for appointment as second assistant engineers.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton ordered to Baltimore on inspection duty.

JULY 26.—Chief Engr. Webber ordered before medical board at Portland, Me., for survey.

First Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor ordered before medical board at San Francisco, Cal., for survey.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander detached from Gresham and ordered to Hamilton.

First Lieut. D. F. A. De Otte ordered to Woodbury temporarily with preparatory order to Gresham.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden ordered Gresham temporarily.

Second Lieut. Brockway granted thirty-five days' leave.

First Lieut. J. G. Berry granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. J. M. Moore granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. A. H. Buhner granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCTA—Lieut. L. T. Cutter. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Arctic cruise.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. B. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

ESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. L. Still. At Tompkinsville, N.Y., June 24.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOUGH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fenger. Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

MONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Bering Sea cruise.

RUSH—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINOLE—Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Annapolis, Md., July 25, 1905.

A fire originated in an unusual manner Saturday afternoon in Bancroft Hall, the new quarters of the midshipmen. A workman placed a can of shellac varnish in contact with an electric light switchboard in such a way that it closed the circuit. The contents of the can ignited and spread over the floor. The fire was extinguished after some flooring and walls had been burned.

The brig Boxer Saturday morning returned from a week's cruise in the Chesapeake with a detachment of the new fourth classmen. She sailed again on Monday morning with a second detachment, for a week's work at practical seamanship. For the rest of the summer the Boxer will make a regular weekly cruise with a detachment of the fourth class. The practiseship on Saturday made a record by entering the harbor and with topsails flying proceeding straight to her moorings at the Santee dock, without aid from a tug.

The dance given Friday evening at Bouchers' by the junior Marine Corps officers was a decided success. Light refreshments were served, and a portion of the marine band provided splendid music. Among those present were: Lieut. H. N. Manney and Miss Claude, Lieut. F. D. Kilgore and Miss Claude, Lieut. J. P. Wilcox and Miss Karmany, Lieut. R. S. Kingsbury and Miss Ward, Lieut. D. M. Randall and Miss Bryan, Lieut. C. P. Meyer and Miss Cowle, Capt. J. H. Russell and Miss Florence Clayton, Lieut. J. R. Horton and Miss Katherine Clayton, Lieut. E. P. Portson and Miss Walton, Lieutenant Anderson and Miss Howard, Lieut. C. B. Matthews and Miss Tilly, Lieut. N. P. Vulte and Miss Claude, Lieut. E. H. Conger and Miss Terry, Lieut. H. S. Green and Miss Worthington, Lieut. W. L. Coyne and Miss Fay, of Pennsylvania, Miss Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Merriam, Lieut. S. W. Bogan, E. A. Greene, J. D. Nevin, T. M. Potts and D. M. Randall, Mr. Frank Russell, of Wilmington, and Mr. Walton, of Annapolis, with Miss Brooke. The dance was an especially beautiful one, and was really a bal blanc, all the ladies being dressed in white, and the officers wearing their white uniforms. The waiters also were in white, and the spectacle was a very attractive one.

There were four more candidates admitted to the Naval Academy Saturday morning, whose acceptance at the recent physical examinations was held up on account of minor bodily disqualifications which have since been rectified. They are: Lee Cummins Carey, of Berlin, Md.; Albert Cooke Bryant, of Alabama; Earle Macalren, of Arkansas, and Robert Grimes, of Wisconsin.

The prospect of erecting a large manufacturing plant on the Severn river, opposite the Naval Academy, looms up. It is said that property has been acquired for this purpose, and that the plant will be for the manufacture of chemicals, especially nitric acid, and its shipment directly from Annapolis to foreign ports, as the recent deepening of the harbor makes it possible for ships of large draft to enter. The property, directly across the Severn river from the Naval Academy and adjacent to the naval proving grounds, consists of 224 acres, and has a water front of about a third of a mile. The project has created some uneasiness, on account of the danger of noxious gases being discharged and the escape of chemicals into the water.

There was an interesting baseball game last week between two teams representing the second and third sections of the new battalion of the fourth class. The game was called on account of the storm before either side had gained any material advantage, but the contest, which was far from a finished exhibition of the finer points of the game, afforded much amusement for the spectators.

The following additional candidates whose admission into the Academy was held up pending minor operations, after their first physical tests, have now been admitted: Joseph A. Murphy, Mass.; Robert H. Mooney, Ore.; Delmar H. Beeson, Pa.; David I. Hildrick, Ohio, and Percy T. Wright, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 27, 1905.

There are a number of changes among the officers at Army posts about Boston. Major Frederick Marsh, of Fort Strong, goes to Fort Mott, N.J., and is succeeded by Major Townsend, from Fort Monroe. Col. John M. K. Davis succeeds Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills at Fort Banks. Capt. James F. Howell, at that post, now on two months' leave in Maine, returns with his family in September. Lieut. Brainerd Taylor goes to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. Capt. Walter Cox, Med. Dept., is succeeded by Capt. Henry A. Webber, from Walla Walla, Wash. Major William D. Homer, of Fort Mott, N.J., succeeds the late Major Bush at Fort Warren.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte are at Lee, Mass., for the balance of the summer. The Secretary went to Lake George on Friday last to a meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association, of which he was chairman, and then resigned the office, preferring to devote all his time and business interests to the Navy Department.

Lieut. Daniel R. Larned, U.S.A., of New Haven, Conn., is at the Crawford House, White Mountains, for the summer.

Boston harbor will shortly have a new launch, sixty feet in length, for use in the Quartermaster's Department, named by General Humphrey the "Lieutenant Bumpus," in honor of the brave 9th Infantry soldier killed in Samar. The service here seems to demand an additional tug, as the Gen. Thomas J. Joseph seems to be "laid up" altogether too often, and the tug Vesta, while well captained and a tidy boat, is hardly the type of vessel to convey ladies to the posts, having limited accommodations, and no suitable cabin.

Mrs. Emilio De Soto, of Denver, Colo., a relative of Col. Allan C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., was a guest Monday of the various Army posts in the harbor, and later at Fort Banks, Winthrop. Mrs. De Soto was given a luncheon recently by Colonel Kelton on the U.S.S. Detroit.

Boston is arousing herself to the need of a drydock for commercial purposes, such as the Government has given us at the navy yard here. The Chamber of Commerce, ship owners and business men generally, are to agitate the matter at the State house the coming session.

Gen. Leonard Wood, after the successful operation on his head, is at his early home on Cape Cod, recuperating. Mrs. Wood was with him at the local hospital, and will accompany him on his return to the Philippines in a few weeks.

A jolly dance was given at the Wentworth, Newcastle, N.H., the other night, arranged by gCapt. E. S. Benton, U.S.A., for the Army and Navy.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, U.S.N., who succeeds Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, has arrived at the navy yard as captain of the yard. He is a native of Charlestown (where the yard is located), and a graduate from the Naval Academy, class of 1867. In 1897 he was inspector of the Massachusetts Lighthouse sections.

On Tuesday Civil Engr. Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., arrived at Portsmouth from the Boston yard, where he has served since January, 1903. His duties will be the same, with the Department of Yards and Docks. He earned quite a reputation for ability in Porto Rico, where he had much to do with the upbuilding of the Government naval station, and later in connection with Boston's \$1,250,000 drydock.

The U.S. despatch boat Dolphin is in Boston harbor, and on arriving fired a salute of thirteen guns to the flag of Rear Admiral Snow. She goes to Portsmouth harbor shortly to remain during the Peace Conference, acting as a despatch boat for the body assembled there.

Gen. W. A. Bancroft, formerly commanding the 2d Brigade, M.V.M., has presented a handsome trophy to

the New England Military Rifle Association, to be competed for by teams from the different regiments of the New England National Guard, at Wakefield, Mass., on Aug. 15 and 16. It represents three silver Krag rifles stacked over a bronze eagle resting on silver, capping a massive ebony base. There are other trophies, valued, all told, aside from the Bancroft one, at \$1,000, to say nothing of \$1,500 in cash prizes. M.H.B.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 21, 1905.

On July 20 the trial of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, was begun before a G.C.M. here. Capt. J. J. Bradley, 14th Inf., is counsel for the accused. The charge is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he violated the canteen law while in command of the encampment at Camp Atascadero, Cal., last year, and particularly that he stated to Major Wisser he had no knowledge of the sale of beer at the canteen, knowing the statement to be false. The evidence so far is believed to be in Captain Hartmann's favor. Lieut. William A. Kent, Signal Corps, who was Captain Hartmann's adjutant at Camp Atascadero, is the principal witness.

Among the late arrivals at the post are Mrs. Hutchins, mother of Mrs. James A. Irons; Mrs. Tilmann L. Varney, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edmund M. Blake; and Miss Cottrell, who is spending the summer months with her aunt, Mrs. Frederick D. Hodgson. Mrs. Richard C. Croxton returned last week from a short trip to Alaska and is now staying with her mother, Mrs. Constant Williams. Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, accompanied by Miss Kittle Johnson, left Monday for a trip to Alaska. Major and Mrs. John S. Parker arrived this week. Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty are expected within a few days.

The Lewis and Clark fair is bringing many visitors to Vancouver Barracks.

After a stay of two months in Portland harbor, the revenue cutter McCulloch left the morning of July 20 for San Francisco for further orders.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 25, 1905.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, has accepted the invitation of the general committee of arrangements to be present at the dedication of the Ethan Allen Tower on Aug. 16. He will be accompanied by his aides, Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., and John P. Wade, 2d Cav. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, has also been invited, and his presence is heartily hoped for by the committee. The program for the day is distinctly military and befitting the name that will be honored.

It is with no little pride and gratification that the officers of the 15th Cavalry see the name of Col. William M. Wallace at the head of the lineal list of the Cavalry branch of the Service. His long and faithful service has more than merited the first place in the hearts of his officers and in rank of the Cavalry arm. The name of Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, of this regiment, also appears at the head of lieutenant colonels of Cavalry.

The garrison became a curiosity shop last week when thirty-five or forty girls from Barnard College honored it with a visit. The young ladies have been camped at Malletts Bay for some time and have a number of friends in the post. They were received by Chaplain Brander and escorted through all places of interest. The 15th Cavalry Band gave them an open air concert, after which they enjoyed a lunch in the shade of the trees.

Captain Barnhardt, Q.M., was very much gratified at the splendid prices received for condemned property sold last week. Few horses brought less than seventy dollars, and many brought more than ninety. The average Cavalry horse costs about \$125, and it is no bad disposal for the Government to receive two-thirds after they have been in the Service long enough to be condemned. The mules brought ninety dollars each, more or less. From the sale of thirty-five horses and four mules, the Government received \$2,927. All other property was disposed of with equal success.

The detachment consisting of the 23d Battery and Troop C, under the command of Capt. Warren Dean, 11th Cav., returned to-day after an absence of more than a month. Captain Dean speaks in most complimentary terms of the good conduct and discipline of his command during their absence. They have received very flattering attentions and report a pleasant trip.

Rifle practice is coming to a close, and while no report has been made yet it is fairly well established that "Troop I" will have decidedly the best record of the regiment. Captain McNamee, commanding that troop, is much gratified at the enthusiasm displayed by his men; they have qualified twelve sharpshooters and eleven marksmen. Information from the division competition, during their preliminary firing, showed a flattering record for this command, promising at least four places on the Army team.

Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, ordered to Governors Island in connection with reconnaissance and map drawing, must recognize such a detail as one of the greatest compliments to his efficiency that could be paid by his department commander, but it is not without regret that he leaves the many warm friends he has made here during a tour of three years. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Bunker, who will also be most pleasantly remembered here.

Mrs. W. M. Wallace entertained several officers and ladies of the garrison last week at bridge party. The first prize was won by Mrs. McMullen, a dainty Japanese work basket. A delicate lace handkerchief was won as second prize by Mrs. McMullen's guest, Mrs. Clapp. Gen. and Mrs. Royal T. Frank, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Wallace for the past few weeks, will spend the month of August at Vineyard Haven, Mass., and return to their home in Washington about Sept. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel and Miss Loughborough were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smyther last Saturday evening, and enjoyed a dainty dinner. The table was tastefully decorated with ferns and white carnations.

The circus that was here created quite a sensation among the children of the post. Several parties were made up for their pleasure, among them one composed of Mrs. Smyther, wife of Captain Smyther, and her little daughter, Miss Bernice; Mrs. Tulliver and Miss Elizabeth, Mrs. Walker and her guest, Miss Whitman. The children enjoyed themselves highly and each returned with the usual souvenir, a balloon.

Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Lieutenants Ruggles and Patterson, will be entertained to-night at dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen. Mrs. McMullen expects her sister, Miss Bruce, from San Francisco about Aug. 15, to remain as her guest for two weeks.

Lieut. William C. Tremaine, who will leave about Nov. 1 for Newark, N.J., on recruiting service, will be accompanied by his wife and little girl. Lieutenant Tremaine's soldierly bearing has made him many friends who congratulate themselves that his detail does not sever his connection with the regiment. Mrs. Tremaine will visit her home at Dover, Del., in the latter part of September. They are expecting Miss Jewel Hay, of Washington, to visit them next week, and have also been promised a visit from Mrs. Heverin and her daughter, Miss Ethel, about Aug. 15. Mrs. Tremaine's mother, Mrs. Kenny, and her son, Caleb, who have spent several days here, returned to their home last week.

Lieut. David M. McKell, who has been quite ill for the past month, is slowly recovering his strength again. Mrs. Bunker's guest, Miss Wayne, will make a short visit in Canada next Saturday. Mrs. W. T. Johnston and her

sister, Miss Grace Russell, will leave Monday for Governors Island, where they will join the captain. Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Dodge entertained several of their friends from the post last week at their summer home at Thompson's Point, on the lake. They enjoyed a boat ride on Mrs. Dodge's launch, Queen Bess. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Tremaine, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Hoyle, Miss Russell, Miss Burnett, Miss Bingham, Captain Ryan, Lieutenants Lynch and Ruggles.

FORT JAY.

Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., July 27, 1905.

General Grant, Colonel Pullman and Colonel Howard left Monday on an inspection trip to Pittsburgh. Captain Skerrett and his mother leave Friday for the captain's new station at Fort Hamilton. Miss Chittenden, of New London, Conn., is the guest of Miss Elise Walker. Glen and Willie Stringfellow, of Florida, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar S. Walker.

The young people of the garrison spent Wednesday, July 26, at Sandy Hook. Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner on Monday night. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Stone, of Fort Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, and Colonels Pullman and Greenough. This is but one of several dinners given by Gen. and Mrs. Grant during the past week.

Among the recent arrivals at the post are Major and Mrs. Charles Richard, who arrived to-day. Major Richard comes to take station here in place of Major Phillips, who has gone to Panama. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnston, from Fort Ethan Allen, are now stationed here. Mrs. A. M. Chambers, of Larchmont, and her little son, Durno, and Miss Carrie Smith, of Newburg, N.Y., are the guests of Col. and Mrs. F. A. Smith.

On Friday evening after the hop Mrs. Evans and Colonel Pullman entertained at a hop supper. Miss Marie Hudgens, of Alabama, Colonel Carbaugh, Lieutenant Moller and several others of the garrison were present.

Mrs. Traber Norman has been ill in a private hospital in New York city for the past two weeks, but has now recovered and has returned to the post.

Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, Med. Dept., Mrs. Whitmore and their little daughter, Helen, are now members of the garrison. They will only remain a short time as the doctor expects to sail for Europe some time in the latter part of September.

Chaplain and Mrs. Herbert Stanley Smith have been visiting Major Rowan during the past week in his camp, "The Bivouac," on Lake Placid. Chaplain Smith reported at Fort Jay on the 23d and addressed the prisoners at their service in the post chapel on Sunday afternoon. An address was also made by Mr. George A. Sanford, Secretary of the Army Branch of the Y.M.C.A., describing his recent visit to Jerusalem. Chaplain Smith leaves this week for Fort Seward, Alaska, to join his regiment, the 3d Infantry.

The fact that one general prisoner attempted to escape and was shot in the arm by the sentinel in charge of a few prisoners one day last week furnished the "yellow" papers in New York city with material for several columns of sensational stories of plots and counterplots. One paper even went so far as to say that the 365 prisoners here had planned to break forth, capture the steamer General Hancock, one ferry boat, and raid New York city. "Where there isn't any news, make some."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 26, 1905.

The official register just published shows a number of changes since last year. Major Carson, in addition to his duties as quartermaster of the Military Academy and of the post and disbursing officer, is also officer in charge of construction, with Capt. Horton W. Stickle as assistant. First Lieut. Robert C. Foy, 1st Cav., has succeeded Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., as assistant to a quartermaster. In the medical department Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley has succeeded Col. Valery Havard. The assistant surgeons are: Lieuts. Thomas L. Rhoads, George M. Ekwurzel and James W. Van Dusen.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze (captain 6th Cavalry) has succeeded Lieut. Col. C. G. Treat as commandant of cadets. Capt. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., is senior instructor of Cavalry tactics. Capt. Albert J. Bowley, Art. Corps, senior instructor of Artillery tactics; Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., senior instructor of Infantry tactics; Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav.; Henry L. Newbold, Art. Corps; Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav.; Robert C. Davis, 15th Inf.; Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., and Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., are assistant instructors of tactics and each in command of a company of cadets. Capt. L. M. Koehler has attained his promotion during the past year. His duties are master of the sword, instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture. First Lieuts. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., and Herman Glade, 6th Inf., assistant instructors of tactics and gymnastics, complete the list in the Department of Tactics.

In the Department of Civil Military Engineering (Professor Fieberger), Capt. F. W. Altstaetter, assistant professor; James A. Woodruff and Lewis H. Rand, compose the corps of instructors. (Capt. James P. Jervey, W. D. Connor and H. B. Ferguson, relieved during the first year.) Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., is assistant professor, and Lieuts. C. M. Wesson, 8th Cav.; W. L. Westervelt, and W. S. Browning, Art. Corps, instructors in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In the Department of Mathematics (Colonel Echols), Capt. George Blakely, Art. Corps, is associate professor; Capt. William R. Smith, Art. Corps, assistant professor; Capt. Mortimer Bigelow, 8th Cav.; C. H. Miller, 24th Inf.; Lytle Brown, Engineers; Lieuts. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav.; Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav.; Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. A. H. Sunderland, Art. Corps; Francis W. Clark, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieuts. Guy E. Carleton and Wade H. Carpenter, Art. Corps, are the instructors.

In the Department of Chemistry (Colonel Tillman), Capt. Henry Jervey, Engineers, is assistant professor, and Capt. John McA. Palmer, Fred H. Gallup and 2d Lieut. William R. Bettison, Art. Corps, instructors. In the Department of Drawing (Professor Larned) Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn is assistant professor. Instructors: Capt. C. H. Paine, 29th Inf.; Harold Hammond, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav. In the Department of Modern Languages (Professor Wood) Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., is associate professor. Capt. William O. Johnson is assistant professor of the French language. Capt. Arthur Thayer, assistant professor of Spanish. Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf.; Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.; Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps; Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Charles F. Martin, 5th Cav.; Charles R. Lawson, Art. Corps; 2d Lieuts. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav., and Stephen Abbot, Art. Corps, are assistants. Civilian instructors: French, A. Marin La Meslée; Spanish, José M. Asensio, N. T. Querido.

Department of Law and History (Col. Dudley), Capt. J. K. Moore, 15th Inf., assistant professor; 1st Lieuts. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf.; Halsey E. Yates, 58th Inf.; Edwin G. Davis, Art. Corps; Pressley K. Brice, Art. Corps, and Edward Canfield, Jr., Art. Corps. Capt. Henry Jervey, Engineers, is instructor of the Department of Practical Military Engineering; 1st Lieut. Michael McDonough, Engineers, senior assistant instructor. Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, Major Lissak, instructor; Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., senior assistant instructor; 2d Lieuts. William P. Ennis and Arthur H. Bryant, assistant instructors.

In charge of water supplies, Major Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers; librarian, Edwin S. Holden, M.A., Sc.D., LL.D.; chaplain, Rev. Herbert Shipman (on leave of absence); Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Art. Corps, on temporary duty. Contract dental surgeons, Dr. Robert T. Oliver, teacher of music, George Essighe.

The present first class numbers seventy-seven members.

Second class 119; third, 136. In June 145 cadets were admitted and compose the present fourth class.

Rev. R. H. Herron, of Nyack, N.Y., conducted the services at the cadet chapel last Sunday. On the previous Sunday Rev. Mr. Silver, of Brooklyn, officiated.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Hough, retired; Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Ord. Dept., and Mrs. and Miss Rockwell have been among recently registered guests at the hotel.

It is rumored that the corps of cadets will start on a six days' practical march about Aug. 19.

The Misses McCleary, guests of Mrs. Paine; Miss Everett, a guest of Mrs. Hopkins; the Misses Turpin and Brown, guests of Mrs. Wesson; Misses Belknap, Hager, Page and Truscott have been among a number of young ladies attending recent hops.

General Mills has returned from an official trip to Washington. Mrs. Mills has gone to Fort Riley, Kans., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Emil P. Laurson.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 23, 1905.

Major and Mrs. E. B. Frick entertained at cards on Monday night in honor of Miss Bunting, their guest. Mrs. Moreno won first ladies' prize, Capt. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., first gentlemen's prize, Mrs. Elliott, of Chicago, ladies' booby, and Capt. J. H. Parker, gentlemen's booby. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur, Capt. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Spaulding, Miss Edwards, Miss Wilcox, the Misses Mortimer, of Georgetown, D.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Captain Carr, Mrs. Elliott, of Chicago; Miss Tefft, Miss Field, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbott and Lieut. and Mrs. Moreno.

Capt. H. J. Brees, 1st Cav., was a visitor in the post during the week. Mrs. J. C. McArthur entertained at cards on Tuesday.

One of the most successful social events of the season was the reception and ball given on Tuesday evening in honor of the officers and ladies of the 3d Cavalry, by the Infantry, medical and Artillery officers here. The new Infantry barracks were beautifully decorated. Flags, palms, ferns and yellow daisies were used most effectively. The prevailing color scheme, in deference to the Cavalry guests, was yellow, and yellow daisies in marked profusion formed a most attractive decoration. The verandas of the barracks were hung with Japanese lanterns and green branches. The white columns in the ball room were twined with maidenhair ferns, as were the strings of electric light bulbs which illuminated the room. The 28th Infantry orchestra, concealed behind a bank of palms and ferns, furnished the music. The receiving line consisted of Col. Owen J. Sweet and Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., his adjutant; Major and Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Hedeken, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. I. L. Hunsaker and Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Coppock, all of the Cavalry. Many guests from the twin cities were present, also the Department Commander, Gen. C. C. Carr, and staff, and Capt. G. C. Thorpe, Marine Corps.

The extensive repairs to post hospital are nearing completion, and will probably be ready for occupancy before the end of the month.

Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., will be unable to attend rifle competition at Fort Sheridan, owing to ill health. Capt. A. W. Bjornstad has been selected to go in his stead. Leave for a month has been granted Captain Lutz. Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide to General Carr, left for his home this week, Ithaca, N.Y., on a month's leave. Mrs. L. D. Gasser left on Tuesday for her home owing to the illness of her mother.

Mrs. C. E. Bean, of Holly avenue, St. Paul, gave a tea Saturday evening at the Country Club in honor of Major and Mrs. Andrus and Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Coppock, 3d Cav. Mrs. Thomas Ridgway gave a delightful dinner party on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. A. Moreno entertained at dinners during the week.

Miss Kolman, of St. Paul, was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Ridgway during the week.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Bamford, 28th Inf., entertained informally on Tuesday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Morgan, of the Cavalry. Mrs. S. E. Allen gave a dinner on Tuesday for her guests from St. Paul, Mrs. Lawler, the Misses May Newport, Frances Tarbox, Eleanor Lawler and Miss Gordon.

Miss Davis, of El Paso, Texas, is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Williams of the Cavalry.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbott entertained at dinner on Saturday. Those present were Miss Tefft, of New York; Miss Wilcox, of California; Mr. George H. Keese, assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of Richmond, Va.; Lieutenants Tefft, Faulkner and Foote. The members of the Associated Bank Clerks' Association spent several hours in the post on Saturday, sight seeing.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, 3d Cav., entertained at dinner on Thursday night. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Talbott and Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Coppock.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kans., July 24, 1905.

Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., who has been here for a month suffering with an eye affection, has gone to Fort Clark, where Major Banister, Med. Dept., believes he can now be safely treated. Mrs. Cabell preceded the captain to Fort Clark by several days.

The constructing Q.M., Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, has a long list of work for the remainder of the year. The following has already been contracted for: Two hay sheds, alteration of building No. 21 for officers' mess, and of No. 24 for officers' quarters; corner walls and fence; about six new Cavalry stables, concrete and brick walks and pavements, steel bridge over Three-Mile Creek, stone arch over One-Mile creek, stable for field staff and band, Cavalry subpost, garbage crematory, pasture for sick horses, alteration of pump house. This work will all be completed inside the fiscal year 1906-6, and will have cost the Government over \$100,000.

Pvt. John McHugh, 7th Field Battery, is awaiting trial for having attempted to walk off with a suit of civilian clothing and other articles of raiment, the property of Lieut. H. R. Casey, his battery commander.

The competitors' camp at the National Target Range is now fully inhabited and the preliminary shooting begins to-day. Wednesday shooting for record will be in order. Lieut. H. A. Meyer, Jr., 13th Cav., Q.M. and commissary of the camp, had everything in perfect running order and the accommodations could hardly be improved upon. Three buildings, each having six shower baths and eight modern odorless latrines, have been erected. Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th Cav., in charge of the competition, arrived on Thursday from Fort Assiniboine, and until the close of the week was the guest of Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., the post commandant. All connected with the shoot were moved into camp on Saturday, and are now permanently established.

Lieut. F. P. Amos, 11th Cav., who has been ill in his quarters for several days, has returned to duty. Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Caffit, Art. Corps, arrived Thursday from Fort McKinley, Me., and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Taylor. He will be on the staff of Colonel Taylor, who will command the provisional Artillery to be organized here on Aug. 1. Lieut. A. S. Odell, squadron adjutant, 11th Cav., is once more at his desk after an illness lasting several days.

Lieut. A. F. Casad, Art. Corps, and family left on Friday on a month's leave to visit his brother-in-law, Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth; make a stop in Illinois, and later visit Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., Art. Corps, at Fort Howard, Md. The loss of Lieutenant Casad will be keenly felt here, particularly in

athletic circles, as he has shown a great interest in baseball and football. Fort Riley's loss, however, will be West Point's gain.

Sergeant Murphy and his detachment of Signal Corps men from Fort Leavenworth, who have been here working in conjunction with the 7th Field Battery before the Field Artillery Drill Board, have returned to their station. Corpl. R. C. Roeschel, Signal Corps, also from Fort Myer, Va., who has been in charge of the balloons used here, returned to the East in the middle of the week.

Capt. M. S. Murray, Sub. Dept., returned on Thursday from New York city, where he has been in connection with the adoption of a fireless cook stove. He stopped at Cleveland, O., on his trip returning, where he visited his mother. Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Col. E. S. Godfrey, and Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Col. James Parker, left for the East on Monday. Mrs. Godfrey to stay about three months and Mrs. Parker to be gone about a month. Capt. J. E. McMahon joined the garrison on Wednesday and is now in command of his new organization, the 7th Field Battery. For the present he is the guest of Capt. William Lassiter. Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., distinguished pistol shot, and Capt. R. R. Raymond, E.C., joined last week from Fort Leavenworth, both to take part in the coming competitions. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. McCormack, 8th Cav., left on Tuesday for various Eastern points, where they will pass a month's leave.

The bachelor officers of the Cavalry subpost gave a dance in the assembly hall on Saturday evening for Miss Bessie Gwynn Taylor, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Taylor, of the Artillery, whose engagement has just been announced to Lieut. W. F. Morrison, also of the Artillery. Eighteen numbers were on the program and the affair was one of the most delightful functions that the old hall has ever witnessed.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, was in the post for several days last week observing the work of the 7th Field Battery with the new guns and equipment. He is reconnaissance and signal officer of the 2d Provisional Regiment at Fort Sill. Major and Mrs. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, who have been at the Bartell House in Junction City, left Tuesday for Washington. Captain Dickson, Ord. Dept., left Friday for Washington.

The new class of the Farriers and Horseshoers' School, about 120 in number, has arrived and the season's work has already begun.

The heat for a week, until Friday afternoon, has been something awful and the members of the post, as well as the surrounding community, have felt the melting rays of a Kansas sun on the rampage. It was necessary for families to practically desert the upper stories of their quarters, while porches and even the lawns have served as places of rest at night. Friday gave the first sign of a let up and Sunday night the thermometer went down to the fifties, and wars were necessary to keep comfortable in the late night or early morning air.

Capt. S. M. Foote, J. Conklin, O. I. Straub, E. M. Blake, J. P. Haines and George LeR. Irwin, Art. Corps, have arrived for duty with the 1st Provisional Artillery. Preparations for placing the regiment in camp are about completed and on Aug. 1 the six batteries will be domiciled under canvas for the next three months. The camp will be located about 500 yards from the Artillery subpost, and in practically the same location that the divisional Artillery occupied during the last maneuvers. The tents will be floored, while shower baths and modern latrines will be provided. The practice march of at least 200 miles will probably occur at the close of the encampment and take about two weeks to complete.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., secretary of the School of Application, will not leave to join his regiment on Aug. 15, as was first ordered, but will remain here until the end of the year in his present capacity, according to telegraphic orders. Mrs. Cameron and the children leave this week for Fisher's Island, N.Y., where they will spend the summer.

The post team took Chapman into camp on yesterday afternoon by a score of 4 to 2 on the home grounds. The day was a beautiful one and a large crowd was out to see the locals win out. To-morrow the team will play at Manhattan, Kans.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 23, 1905.

During the heated term Chaplain T. J. Dickson, 26th Inf., will not hold services Sunday evenings.

Four men of the 26th Infantry will participate in the Army competition at Fort Sheridan: Earl M. Gephart, Lewis B. Willis, William P. Neville and James H. Eady.

The Little Card Club was entertained very delightfully by Mrs. L. Fay Kilbourne last Wednesday and the prize winners were: Miss Flo Eagar, the guest prize, a loving cup; Mrs. Dickson, the club prize, a pretty bon-bon dish.

Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., of Fort McIntosh, was a visitor at the post this week. Major Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., was in the city July 18 on his way to Fort Clark from New Orleans, where he had been on court-martial duty.

Mrs. John Preston was hostess of the Fort Sam Houston Card Club, which was a delightful affair. Miss May Cresson was the winner of the first prize, a stylish white bag; Mrs. Kilbourne, a pretty pin; Mrs. Rowalle, the guest prize, a book; Miss Constance Clark, the consolation prize.

Lieut. D. L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., from Fort Clark, was a caller at the post on his way to Fort Reno.

Six Fort Sam Houston men will participate in the pistol competition at Fort Reno, I.T. They are: Sergt. William McEwan, Troop I; Pvt. Benjamin W. Furbie, Troop I; Saddler Martin W. Tuttle, Troop K; Wagoner Ernest C. Johnson, Troop M, 1st Cav.; Artificer Albert Nove, 2d Battery; Corpl. George L. Pike, 15th Battery.

The Friday night hop was well attended by the post and town people. Mrs. W. Anderson is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Bentner, at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Maus, wife of Colonel Maus, and their daughter, Mrs. Frye, and baby, arrived last Friday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 25, 1905.

The Battleship Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, is anchored off Fortress Monroe, after escorting the body of John Paul Jones. A very impressive sight was the arrival, all Tuesday afternoon, of the French ship, the escort and the body of Jones in Hampton Roads. A salute from the fort was given, and as she came steaming in among the Battleship Squadron, the contrast between the types of ships was very marked. After a salute from Admiral Evans's ship, the Maine, the French ship came and anchored alongside the Iowa.

Mrs. Hearn, who left some weeks ago for Watch Hill, R.I., has been quite ill with pneumonia. Captain Hearn has gone on to join his little daughters and wife, who is now steadily improving. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundeen leave shortly for their new station, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Marie Lundeen. Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, who is at Fortress Monroe for examination, went to Richmond, Va., for a short stay. He returned in a few weeks to his station at Fort Morgan. Mrs. John B. Kimberley, Miss Kimberley and the Misses Kimberley left for Goshen, Va., where they will be several weeks, on Tuesday.

Great excitement has prevailed among the student officers and their wives since their new stations have been assigned. Some leave Fortress Monroe the end of the week, and others will be detained to complete their examinations. With the closing of the school Fortress Monroe will be practically deserted, a majority of the people having gone away for the summer or a portion of it. Lieutenant Pourie leaves Saturday for a visit to Fort

Hamilton, N.Y., then going west to his new station. Mrs. Barnes, wife of Lieut. H. C. Barnes, now has her little son, Earl Cooper, with her. Master Cooper has been away for a long visit. Mrs. Hand, wife of Lieut. D. W. Hand, leaves Wednesday for Wytheville, Va., with her little son and daughter, where they will remain the rest of the summer.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 25, 1905.

Lieuts. William Corwin and Charles C. Allen were guests in the garrison Sunday.

On Friday evening the 30th Infantry ball team, with Umpire Ray, left for Fort Leavenworth, where they are playing a series of three games with the 18th Infantry. Up to date two games have been played, in both of which the 30th players have been victorious, on Saturday the score being 18 to 2, and on Sunday 16 to 7. Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Guy G. Palmer and Charles W. Castle, Lieuts. J. F. Drouillard and Alois Lee Clark went to Fort Leavenworth with the team to be guests of the 18th Infantry.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. W. L. Murphy entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at an informal lawn party for her guests, Miss Wilhelmina Lowe and Miss Patia Havens, of St. Louis, Mo. Japanese lanterns were strung among the trees and around the porches, and punch and ices served. Miss Lowe played some beautiful harp solos, and the 30th Infantry band played on the lawn during the entire evening.

Mrs. Sewell and Mrs. H. Percy Silver have gone to Pittsburg, Pa., for an extended visit. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox has gone to Massachusetts and the Adirondacks for a six weeks' leave.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 23, 1905.

Tuesday evening, Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner gave a straw ride for the young people of the post. After the ride a delicious supper was served at their home.

Wednesday evening Miss Sands and Lieut. James S. Jones gave a dance in honor of Miss Jones, who is visiting Miss Sands. There was regular dancing until ten o'clock, when Miss Sands and Lieutenant Jones led a cotillion, after which a delightful supper was served.

Friday, the regular weekly hop was held in the post hall; it was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Saturday evening Gen. James Biddle entertained at a stag dinner, the guests being Col. William Stanton, Major G. K. Hunter, Major B. H. Cheever, Capt. J. W. Furlong and Lieut. B. A. Read.

Miss Hickey, of Washington, D.C., arrived on Wednesday, to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Cheever.

Lieut. Archie Miller arrived this week from Fort Keogh, Mont. He has been made squadron adjutant of the 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry.

PENNSYLVANIA CAMP.

The camp of the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania at Perkasee, in command of Gen. J. W. Schall, and that of the 3d Brigade at Mt. Gretna, in command of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, which began on July 8, were concluded on July 15, after a week of hard work.

The camp of the 1st Brigade was named Camp Robert E. Pattison in honor of a former governor. The regiments in camp were the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th, the 1st City Troop, Troop A and the 2d City Troop.

The sanitary conditions of the camp admitted no improvement. Good water was plentiful, and there were ample facilities for bathing, shower baths having been erected at the foot of every company street. From 8:30 to 9 o'clock a.m., there were squad drills; from 9 to 9:40 company drills; at 10 o'clock guard mount; at 10:50 drill in "extended order"; at 2 o'clock, p.m. battalion drill; at 3 o'clock regimental drills, and at 5 o'clock evening parade. It was estimated that 10,000 civilians visited the camp on July 9, despite the intense heat.

Private McGlade, of Co. D, 3d Regiment, was publicly disgraced and drummed out of camp July 9 for assaulting Private Milligan, of the same company, whom he knocked insensible by a blow on the head.

Attempts to run the guard were numerous, and while many succeeded there were many that were caught. Corporal Sawyer, of Co. C, 6th Regiment, in order to run the guard, dressed himself in a Mother Hubbard wrapper, put on a sun bonnet and walked to Perkasee. On his return he was discovered and arrested and as a result was kept in the guard house for twenty-four hours.

Several regimental officers sent details of men to Philadelphia to "round up" stragglers due in camp. The troops were inspected July 13 by General Sweeney, I.G., and his assistants, Major T. W. Jones, 13th U.S. Cav., detailed by the War Department, to attend the camp, being present also to get facts for his report. The men were certainly worked hard during the week, and there was no let up on the schedule of duty. Taken as a whole it was an orderly camp, and the citizens had little cause of complaint. Discipline, however, could be very much improved. The amount of baggage some officers took to camp was very excessive; some of them had bureaus in their tents.

Camp was struck on July 15 and before the men entrained for home Major Mueller, brigade commissary, issued tea, lemons and sugar, to be served to the men of the commands.

Co. G, of the 2d Regiment, Capt. J. T. Hughes, made the march from camp to Philadelphia, a distance of forty-two miles. It left camp at six p.m., July 14, and arrived home at one p.m., July 15. Ten-minute stops were made at intervals of one mile for rest. The longest stop was for two hours at Spring House, where rations were dispensed by a commissary sergeant, who followed the company in a mess wagon. The record for an hour was four miles. The men carried ponchos and haversacks. Their other equipment was brought in by the regimental commissary.

Three privates in Company F, of the 2d Regiment—James W. Duffy, Charles Barrett and Walter P. Downey—who were "spread-eagled" by order of Colonel Brock on July 10 for six hours, got another dose of this medicine on the morning of July 15. After refusing to assist other men of the regiment in taking down the canvas, Colonel Brock ordered the men manacled hand and foot. In this position they were taken out on the parade ground in front of the guard house and compelled to lie on their backs in the broiling sun. Their suffering was intense, as the thermometer registered nearly 110. Sentries were posted at each man's head with orders to use extreme methods in the event of any of the prisoners trying to break loose. For more than six hours the culprits endured this punishment, and when the regiment was ready to leave camp the manacles were taken off their legs and they were securely handcuffed. Guarded by three soldiers, the prisoners were taken to Philadelphia and turned over to the detective bureau for trial for assault and battery preferred by a civilian.

Some insubordinate non-commissioned officers in Co. A, 1st Regiment, because they did not like the methods of their captain, tore their chevrons off on the morning of July 15 while the regiment was breaking camp. Nothing was done at the time, because Colonel Bowman was in a hurry to get his men back to their armory. It is probable that the men will be court-martialed. They certainly should be.

The 3d Brigade at Mt. Gretna consisted of the 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th Regiments, numbering some 2,500 officers and men.

The following was the daily routine of the camp: Reveille 6 a.m.; mess call (breakfast), 6:15 a.m.; fatigue

call, 6:45 a.m.; sick call, 7 a.m.; drill (setting up and bayonet exercises), 7 a.m.; drill (company and battalion), 8:30 a.m.; recall, 10:30 a.m.; mess call (dinner), 12 m.; drill (regimental and brigade), 3:30 p.m.; guard mount, 4 p.m.; recall, 5:30 p.m.; parade, 6 p.m.; mess call (supper), 7 p.m.; retreat, sunset; tattoo, 9 p.m.; call to quarters, 9:45 p.m.; taps, 10 p.m.

Major Henry H. Benham, 24d U.S. Inf., was present in camp to represent the War Department.

On July 10, the entire brigade left camp at 8 a.m., to participate in a war game. An imaginary enemy at Beverly, a small hamlet beyond Bellaire, and about ten miles from camp, was considered a strategic position of the utmost importance, and the orders to occupy it at any cost were faithfully carried out.

Col. C. B. Dougherty, of the 9th, was in command of the northern column. Col. C. M. Clement, of the 12th, was in command of the southern column. The Cavalry was thrown out as a screen and a battalion of Infantry acted as an advance guard for each column.

The brigade bivouacked on the battleground for the night, a heavy thunder storm coming up.

The program for July 11 was a retrograde movement from Bellaire to Fountain Hill, one-fourth of a mile north of Colebrook.

The start was made at seven in the morning, the two columns exchanging routes and marching in inverted order. An inadequate water supply and a poisonous ivy at Fountain Hill caused a change of plans and the order given to bivouac on the Pennsylvania State rifle range reservation. There, after camp had already been pitched, ivy was found to abound, and General Gobin then headed the tired but happy troops back to camp, two miles distant. A sham battle was fought on the State rifle range, July 12, with the 9th and 12th Regiments and a section of Battery C occupying a strong position. The 4th, 8th and 13th Regiments, with the Governor's Troop and a section of Artillery, were ordered to dislodge the enemy.

The movement was not a concerted one, each commander employing his own methods to accomplish the result desired. After an inspection of the relative positions, the regiments were separately sent to drive an imaginary enemy from the target pits on the rifle range. The Cavalry and Artillery also participated.

Major Benham, U.S.A., complimented the brigade on its personnel and discipline, and especially the spirit shown by the men in the maneuvers.

Governor Pennypacker reviewed the brigade on July 14, in the presence of thousands of spectators, the brigade making a fine appearance.

Camp was broken on July 15, after a remarkably successful week, and the discipline maintained was excellent. Before the troops departed General Gobin in addressing them said in part: "I am proud of you all, not only for the work which you did here, but for the manner in which every man, every soldier conducted himself. Of our 3,200 officers and men in the brigade there has been not one violation of discipline, not one order broken. You have gone out into the surrounding country, you have marched under the scorching sun, you have bivouacked in your shelter tents at night, and you have done it all like the good soldiers you are. I am proud of you regiments, I am proud of you as my brigade, and I am proud of you as men."

There were only a few heat prostrations during the time and only one serious accident was reported. Pvt. Reilly Ulrich, of Co. H, 4th Regiment, Lebanon, had a leg fractured while being hazed by his comrades.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Commissioned officers of Battery C, N.G., of Phoenixville, Pa., are charged by the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with ill-treating horses while at camp at Mt. Gretna, and will, it is said, have to answer to the charges in court. Warrants for their arrest it is reported were served upon evidence obtained from livermen in Phoenixville, from whom the horses were hired, who claim that many of them will be of no further use and will have to be shot. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the 3d Brigade, it is said, denied on July 19 that the horses of the Phoenixville Battery had been cruelly treated at Camp Roncy, Mt. Gretna. General Gobin declared the horses were in good condition when the battery left camp for the seventy-mile march overland to the barracks.

The Nebraska National Guard will be assembled at Kearney in camp of instruction, from Aug. 8 to 16, inclusive. Regimental camps will be located separately, under the command of the senior field officer of each regiment present, respectively, for the purpose of independent drill, discipline and administration.

Speaking of a recent trip of the naval militia of Ohio in the U.S.S. Essex, the Detroit News says: "Angered by the treatment accorded the good ship Yantic on the part of the Canadian enemy when it shoved Fighting Island in her course and made her hit the mud bank so hard she is still on hard and fast, the naval reserves from Ohio, on board the good ship Essex, made a furious onslaught on the Canadian shore Sunday morning. Angry Windsorites now allege that it was a deliberate attempt to widen the river to prevent another such catastrophe as happened to the Yantic. In this the brave Ohio lads partially succeeded, for they knocked the Grand Trunk dock so high that the company is figuring on boarding it in and using it for a storehouse. Canadian spies maintain that the Essex, on her way up the river, hailed the Yantic and held a consultation with her. Then the Essex steamed away to ram the Canadian shore, changing the boundary line so that the conservatives now hope to win out in Essex County next election."

Co. B, of the 12th N.Y., holds a picnic and summer night's festival at Manhattan Casino, 155th street, near Eighth avenue, Manhattan, New York city, on Friday evening, Aug. 4, and the event promises to be attended with the usual success of events given by this command. Lieut. H. Lindsley, of Co. A, has been unanimously elected captain of Co. A, vice Parker, appointed C.S. Captain Lindsley, who is also deputy police commissioner, served with the 6th U.S. Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain, as a lieutenant. He was a private in Squadron A in September, 1899, and joined the 12th as a second lieutenant in Co. B Dec. 13, 1901. He is known as a competent and active young officer and his birthplace is Tennessee.

An enlistment that was very welcome to the 9th N.Y. was that of Dr. W. G. Hudson, the expert rifle shot, who on July 24 enlisted as a private in Company C.

The 2d and 3d Regiments, North Carolina National Guard, are having a ten days' encampment at Wrightsville Sound, N.C. This site will probably be selected as a permanent encampment ground. The 1st and 4th Regiments, N.C.N.G., will spend a ten days' encampment at the same place early in August. The North Carolina Naval Battalion will probably take a cruise on board a ship to be assigned by the Navy Department to New York early in August. The R.C. Seminole, assigned to duty at this port, has gone to Florida for an indefinite stay.

The rifle team of the Washington National Guard, will consist of the following officers and men: Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, team captain; Major C. T. Dulin, team coach; Capt. Matt H. Gormley, 2d Inf., team spotter; Capt. J. Howard Darlington, 2d Inf.; Capt. John M. Curry, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. O. D. Huxtable, 2d Inf.; Reg. Col. Sergt. George Van Buskirk, 2d Inf.; Sergts. J. B. Potter, Co. M, 2d Inf., A. C. Pierce, Co. E, 2d Inf., P. R. Richardson, Co. E, 2d Inf., C. J. Iverson, Co. E, 2d Inf., F. Porter, Co. G, 2d Inf., W. R. Rowe, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Corp. E. M. Hatton, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Corp. H. R. Humphrey, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Corp. L. L. Bolles, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Pvt. W. A. Berg, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Pvt. A. B. Johnson, Co. M, 2d Inf. It will be taken to Vancouver, B.C., in time to compete in a match there on July 29, and to Sea Girt, N.J., to take part in the National Rifle Match of 1905.

SOUTHWESTERN ANNUAL COMPETITIONS.

The annual Cavalry competition of the Southwestern Division was concluded at Camp Adna R. Chaffee, O.T., July 20, and the annual Division Pistol competition was concluded at the same range on July 22.

The best score in the first named contest was made by 2d Lieut. A. M. Graham, of the 1st Cavalry, with an aggregate score of 767 points for the three days' shooting. In the pistol shooting Chief Trumpeter Malvin Weed, 5th Cav., stood the highest, scoring 277 points.

The complete list of competitors with final scores in competition is given below.

Cavalry Competition.

A, aggregate for three days; B, final order.

	A	B
2d Lieut. A. M. Graham, 1st Cav.....	767	1
1st Lieut. C. C. Winnia, 5th Cav.....	748	2
Capt. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cav.....	739	3
1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav.....	739	4
Sergt. Herman Eggdorff, 5th Cav.....	730	5
Sergt. William Harris, 5th Cav.....	719	6
Sergt. Frank Kotlewsky, 5th Cav.....	716	7
Sergt. Ralph Howard, 1st Cav.....	712	8
Sergt. William Crichton, 1st Cav.....	712	9
Pvt. Harry H. Byington, 5th Cav.....	686	10
Sergt. Harry C. Dimon, 5th Cav.....	678	11
Sergt. Oliver Enoch, 1st Cav.....	669	12
1st Sergt. John H. Howard, 5th Cav.....	666	13
Corpl. Charles E. Waterman, 1st Cav.....	664	14
Sergt. John W. Mayben, 1st Cav.....	650	15
Pvt. John Michaelson, 5th Cav.....	646	16
Sergt. Clarence R. Gerber, 1st Cav.....	642	17
Farrier Luther V. Davis, 5th Cav.....	633	18
Sergt. John W. George, 5th Cav.....	628	19
Sergt. Hugh P. Brown, 1st Cav.....	617	20
Pvt. William Riley, 1st Cav.....	603	21
Corpl. Frank C. Kaatz, 1st Cav.....	594	22
Trmrtr. Sillis Harvey, 5th Cav.....	594	23
Sergt. Johann Kremer, 1st Cav.....	592	24
Q.M. Sergt. Harry F. Freese, 1st Cav.....	589	25
Corpl. Noel B. Pennington, 5th Cav.....	589	26
L. Corpl. Evert T. Wilson, 5th Cav.....	539	27
Sergt. Herman J. Dingworth, 1st Cav.....	497	28

Distinguished marksmen.	
1st Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav.....	731
Corpl. Carl Schmidt, 1st Cav.....	724

The following is the composition of the team from the Cavalry competition to compete at the Army competition:

	Medal	Total
1. 2d Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav.....	Gold	767
2. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav.....	Silver	748
3. Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav.....	Bronze	739
4. 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav.....	Bronze	739
5. 1st Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav.....	D.M.	731
6. Sgt. Herman F. C. A. Eggdorff, 5th Cav.....	Bronze	730

Pistol Competition.

	Final order
Chief Trumpeter Malvin Weed, 5th Cav.....	1
Sergt. William McEwan, 1st Cav.....	2
Sergt. William W. Vincent, 1st Cav.....	3
2d Lieut. D. L. Roscoe, 1st Cav.....	29
Corpl. Carl Schmidt, 1st Cav.....	7
Corpl. Ralph E. Baker, 1st Cav.....	31
Sergt. O. C. Jensen, 1st Cav.....	25
Wagoner Sandress A. McMahon, 1st Cav.....	27
Wagoner Alex McKee, 1st Cav.....	34
Corpl. James H. Stultz, 1st Cav.....	24
Sergt. Cecil Wharam, 1st Cav.....	13
Pvt. Benjamin W. Farber, 1st Cav.....	20
Saddler Martin L. Tuttle, 1st Cav.....	38
Wagoner Ernest C. Johnson, 1st Cav.....	36
2d Lieut. G. L. Moleson, 5th Cav.....	30
Sergt. Evander B. Evans, 5th Cav.....	35
Sergt. Raymond W. Truax, 5th Cav.....	18
Wagoner Walter McCray, 5th Cav.....	32
Sergt. Herman S. Nettleton, 5th Cav.....	9
Q.M. Sergt. Walter T. Meeks, 5th Cav.....	17
Corpl. Noel B. Pennington, 5th Cav.....	39
Corpl. Mathew H. Strothers, 5th Cav.....	26
Corpl. Pinckney Armstrong, 5th Cav.....	21
Farrier Frank E. Halliell, 5th Cav.....	33
Q.M. Sergt. James Thompson, 5th Cav.....	15
Sergt. Harry C. Dimon, 5th Cav.....	8
Sergt. Guy Chamberlin, 5th Cav.....	14

Field Artillery.	
Artificer Albert Nove, 2d Battalion.....	10
Corpl. George L. Pike, 15th Bat.....	22
Pvt. Scoll Preston, 12th Bat.....	23
1st Sergt. Harry L. Black, 22d Bat.....	4

Infantry.	
2d Lieut. J. A. McAndrews, 2d Inf.....	6
2d Lieut. W. C. Short, 25th Inf.....	5
1st Lieut. F. W. Benteen, 26th Inf.....	28
2d Lieut. S. M. Parker, 29th Inf.....	12
Q.M. Sergt. Edward H. Yerman, 8th Bat., F.A.....	16
Sergt. Abe D. Storer, 13th Bat., F.A.....	37
Pvt. Charley Michaels, 14th Bat., F.A.....	11
Pvt. Claude H. Henderson, 21st Bat., F.A.....	19

The following is the composition of the team from the Pistol Competition to compete at the Army Competition:

	Medal	Total
1. Chief Trumpeter Malvin Weed, 5th Cav.....	Gold	277
2. Sergt. William McEwan, Co. L, 1st Cav.....	Silver	274
3. Sergt. Wm. W. Vincent, Co. F, 1st Cav.....	Silver	274
4. 1st Sergt. Harry L. Black, 22d Co., F.A.....	Bronze	273
5. 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf.....	Bronze	271
6. 2d Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.....	Bronze	269
7. Corpl. Carl Schmidt, Co. A, 1st Cav.....	Bronze	267

PACIFIC DIVISION SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The Pacific Division Pistol competition was concluded at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 15, 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th U.S. Cav., being the winner. The officer in charge of this and the Infantry and Cavalry competitions was Major William Lassiter, 15th U.S. Inf. The names of the other officers officiating appeared in our issue of July 22, Page 1266. The following are the scores of the thirty-two competitors:

	A	B
1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.....	278	1
Ord. Sergt. Patrick Fitzgerald, U.S.A.....	274	2
Corpl. Samuel L. Carson, 4th Cav.....	271	3
Corpl. William H. Bowden, 4th Cav.....	271	4
Major R. K. Evans, mil. secy.....	212	31
Major C. E. Gillette, Engineers.....	250	15
Corpl. Ernest T. Rudolph, 3d Cav.....	250	13
R.Q.M. Sergt. John R. Malsbury, 4th Cav.....	254	18
1st Sergt. Henry Metzger, 4th Cav.....	270	5
Pvt. Walter W. Williams, 4th Cav.....	256	14
Q.M. Sergt. Edward C. Williams, 4th Cav.....	218	29
Sergt. George H. German, 4th Cav.....	254	16
Sergt. Magnus Floodine, 4th Cav.....	242	23
Sergt. Howard S. Billington, 4th Cav.....	198	32
Sergt. Elmer E. Sampson, 4th Cav.....	262	8
1st Sergt. Joseph Fernandez, 4th Cav.....	265	7
Pvt. Harold S. Naylor, 4th Cav.....	224	28
1st Sergt. Michael G. Bullier, 4th Cav.....	266	6
1st Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Field Art.....	249	21
Sergt. (J.G.) Hugo Winter, Art. Corps.....	238	26
Muse'n Lewis P. Way, Field Art.....	245	22
Corpl. E. S. Crouse, Field Art.....	216	30
Pvt. Archie C. McCart, Field Art.....	230	24
Pvt. Edgar A. Miller, Field Art.....	230	9
Pvt. Paris D. Smith, Field Art.....	254	17
Capt. Hanson B. Black, Art. Corps.....	227	27
1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Art. Corps.....	249	19
2d Lieut. J. A. Berry, Art. Corps.....	238	25
Capt. Wm. A. Phillips, 10th Inf.....	249	20

2d Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf.....	256	12
Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf.....	258	11
Capt. Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf.....	258	10

ATLANTIC DIVISION COMPETITIONS.

The annual Cavalry, Infantry and Pistol Competitions for the Atlantic Division, were shot at Fort Niagara, N. Y., between July 18 and 25, being concluded on the latter date after a most interesting series of contests.

Second Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., won the Cavalry Competition; 2d Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., the Infantry shoot, and 1st Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Art. Corps, won the pistol contest.

The following are the aggregate scores in the several competitions, as shown by the official records of Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st Inf., the statistical officer:

Cavalry Competition.

For entire competition—A, aggregate; B, order.

	A	B
2d Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav.....	797	1
1st Sergt. Joseph Dubovickzy, 12th Cav.....	764	2
1st Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, 13th Cav.....	744	3
1st Sergt. Otto Kuntke, 15th Cav.....	742	4
1st Lieut. Alex H. Davidson, 13th Cav.....	733	5
Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, 15th Cav.....	728	6
Sergt. Fred C. Wagner, 13th Cav.....	713	7
1st Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav.....	599	18
Pvt. Fred W. Winters, 12th Cav.....	526	25
Pvt. Charles W. Skinner, 12th Cav.....	582	21
Q.M. Sergt. David O'Connell, 13th Cav.....	651	14
Pvt. George Schmania, 13th Cav.....	602	17
Pvt. Lemuel D. Montague, 13th Cav.....	656	13
Corpl. Charles Helton, 13th Cav.....	627	15
Sergt. John C. Rowell, 15th Cav.....	655	22
Pvt. John Rowe, 15th Cav.....	665	11
Pvt. Henry E. Mahan, 15th Cav.....	676	10
Sergt. John J. Daerda, 15th Cav.....	664	12
Pvt. Frank B. Fraleigh, 15th Cav.....	587	19
Pvt. John Neilligan, 15th Cav.....	570	22
Sergt. Fred B. Green, 15th Cav.....	707	8
Pvt. Thomas C. Atkinson, 15th Cav.....	536	24
Q.M. Sergt. Erwin G. Patch, 15th Cav.....	688	9
Sergt. George W. Collins, 15th Cav.....	586	20
Corpl. Chester O. Bowers, 15th Cav.....	616	16

Distinguished marksmen.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.....	729	5a
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Infantry Competition.

2d Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E.....	852	1
1st Lieut. Richard H. Poillon, P.R.P.R.....	825	2
Capt. Miles K. Taubee, P.R.P.R.....	817	3
Corpl. Everisto Correa, P.R.P.R.....	798	4
Q.M. Sergt. Alex Sparrow, 2d Bat. Engrs.....	793	5
Capt. Preston Brown, paymr.....	590	49
Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.....	712	18
1st Lieut. Edward W. Johnston, C.E.....	767	10
2d Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 8th Inf.....	767	9
2d Lieut. Arthur Bump, 8th Inf.....	773	8
2d Lieut. George W. Taylor, A.C.....	642	38
2d Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Inf.....	707	23
Sergt. Joshua M. Foulon, 1st Inf.....	676	33
Corpl. Percy C. Polk, 1st Inf.....	721	15

Corpl. Wm. P. Green, 1st Inf., barred from further participation.

Corpl. John W. Stanton, 1st Inf.....	785	6
1st Sergt. David R. Hoar, 5th Inf.....	690	27
Q.M. Sergt. Miles K. Taubee, 5th Inf.....	725	13
Sergt. William A. Cantrell, 5th Inf.....	688	30
Corpl. William F. Denel, 5th Inf., barred from further participation.		

Sergt. John Ehrman, 5th Inf.....	610	44
Sergt. Clarence Roberts, 5th Inf.....	679	31
Corpl. Jesse E. West, 5th Inf.....	710	20
1st Sergt. John Johanson, 5th Inf.....	733	12
1st Sergt. Arthur G. Fountain, 5th Inf.....	704	24
Mus'n Marvin J. Smith, 5th Inf.....	612	41
Corpl. Marshall A. King, 5th Inf.....	610	42
Pvt. George W. Harris, 5th Inf.....	628	43
Sergt. John P. Manley, 8th Inf.....	597	45
Sergt. Charles G. McDonald, 8th Inf.....	566	48
1st Sergt. Rudolf Rehman, 8th Inf.....	689	28
L. Corpl. James Holden, 8th Inf.....	707	22
Q.M. Sergt. John Miller, 8th Inf.....	613	40
Sergt. Henry W. Bathke, 8th Inf.....	594	46
Cook Louis Bogie, 8th Inf.....	697	26
Sergt. William Holland, 8th Inf.....	734	11
Sergt. William Marshall, 8th Inf.....	675	32
Pvt. James P. Fletcher, 8th Inf.....	722	14
Color Sergt. Julio R. Capifall, P.R.P.R.....	715	17
Pvt. Pedro Rivera, P.R.P.R.....	671	34
Sergt. Ramon Alers, P.R.P.R.....	570	47
Sergt. Damian Monserrat, P.R.P.R.....	718	16
1st Sergt. George W. Hartley, P.R.P.R.....	689	35
Corpl. Maximo Alvaro, P.R.P.R.....	701	25
1st Sergt. Ramon G. Clinton, P.R.P.R.....	674	7
Q.M. Sergt. Francisco Maldonado, P.R.P.R.....	651	47
Corpl. Thad Eastwood, 10th C.A.....	712	19
2d Class Pvt. W. E. Ryan, 2d Bat. Engrs.....	686	36
1st Class Pvt. S. H. Ganter, 2d Bat. Engrs.....	687	39
Sergt. Albert D. Trammell, 2d Bat. Engrs.....	709	21
1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C.....	611	42

Distinguished marksmen.

Ord. Sergt. Charles M. Snell, U.S.A.....	677	31a
Ord. Sergt. William N. Puckett, U.S.A.....	781	6a
1st Sergt. Francisco Agostini, P.R.P.R.....	821	2a

Pistol Competition.

SUBMARINE AND SUBMERSIBLE.

A correspondent who is a believer in the "submersible" as against the "submarine," or diving type of torpedo-boat for underwater service, sends us a copy of a letter written to an English naval officer by an expert in this type of navigation, from which we take the following extracts.

The writer notes that the court of inquiry into the disaster to the British submarine A-8 failed to find any explanation as to the cause of her sudden dive, and says:

"I believe I can offer a suggestion that may lead to a correction of part of the difficulty. The A-8 had six tons buoyancy, trimmed four degrees by the stern, and went from five cylinders to ten until she made surface speed of ten knots. If your people will make a model and place it under same conditions you will doubtless discover a repetition of the unexplainable dive. In my many dives in the Holland type I have noted a downward bow pull that increases with speed and depth of submergence. From my observations I do not think it practicable or safe to drive an unstable diving submarine at high speed when below, but near the surface, on account of the difficulty of controlling it in a vertical plane; and I have serious doubts if a form of hull can be constructed to obviate the apparently inherent defect of the type.

"It may be possible to develop a superstructure for a cigar-shaped hull so that surface speed may be maintained in spite of the pronounced downward pull by the bow, but I do not think your present outline eliminates the bow pull.

"From what I read I judge the A-8 must have twisted a little and pitched bow downward in a sort of a cork-screw motion, due to the downward bow pull that increased as craft gained speed and the effect of any current or swell that might affect the transverse stability, which is very slight on account of the low metacentric height of the craft. I have not the least doubt that tank experiments will verify my suggestions as scientific facts. I also believe the defect cannot be practically eliminated in the diving craft. I hope my ideas may lead in some small scale to the elimination of the loss of life in the underwater development of torpedo craft.

"Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., stated that the submarine boats 'have such a small margin of reserve buoyancy that any accident admitting water to the hull would probably prove fatal,' and that he believed the submarine boats 'have about reached the limit of development to which boats of this type are susceptible.'

"Rear Admiral Melville, U.S.N., said of stability, so necessary for safety: 'It is my belief that the diving principle is a wrong one for a submarine boat. With such a form of construction you destroy longitudinal stability. I do not believe she is a formidable weapon in naval warfare, and I do not believe she ever will be.'

"The admiral tells a true story in a few words, but I would like to present a few scientific facts why there is no hope in the diving type. The 'submarine' submerges by first destroying its buoyancy through filling water ballast tanks to such an extent that very little reserve buoyancy remains. The craft then approximates the condition of unstable equilibrium, the center of buoyancy and the center of gravity being very near each other, and consequently the long spindle hull acts somewhat similarly to the children's see-saw, as the delicately adjusted water ballast tanks and rudders exert vertical forces on either side of the center of buoyancy, or the saw-horse.

"To prevent bodily and dangerously sinking to the bottom from a negative buoyancy, very small delicate ballast tanks have been developed to quickly handle a few pounds of water, but they have proved very unsatisfactory. At the stern of the 'submarine' type is an ordinary vertical rudder and a special horizontal diving rudder system that is controlled and actuated by a very expert wheelman at a highly sensitive gear. The 'submarine' type trimmed by her stern at about two degrees and hung up on her center of buoyancy with very little longitudinal stability, is forced under the water by going ahead under the electric motors and angling the diving rudders at about ten degrees.

"The pressure of water against the lower face of the moving and angled horizontal diving rudder throws the stern up and the bow down to about eight degrees by the head and consequently the craft dives or plunges until the angle of the rudder is changed, because the propeller pushes the craft against the resistance of its midship section as it moves down or up an incline, the angle of which is controlled by the diving rudder.

"As long as the craft is under a fair headway it runs in a somewhat sinuous course vertically, but with diminishing speed it tends to broach, disclosing its presence to the enemy, unless down about nine feet, where the sighting instrument proves impracticable. To keep the diving or porpoising 'submarine' type concealed is expert juggling of delicate water ballast tanks and a sensitive diving rudder gear.

"The basic principle of the craft is its instability longitudinally, and to secure the requisite conditions peculiar to the type it is necessary to eliminate drop keels and diving chamber that would have saved the lives of brave men who were helpless on account of unscientific conditions about them.

"As in the Fulton, Porpoise, A-2 and A-5, A-8 had the apparent trouble of an explosion of gasoline on account of keeping the tanks within the hull. The diving principle demands the presence of the tanks within the hull, and not in a superstructure where they can be isolated. The diving principle will not permit a superstructure that will give surface buoyancy for cruising in heavy seas in changing base.

"The uncontrolled plunge of the 'submarine' Porpoise, the loss of buoyancy of the 'submarine' Shark, the sinking of the 'submarines' Fulton, Holland, Plunger, the wrecks of the 'submarines' Fulton, Porpoise, Adder, Moccasin and Plunger, the explosions of the 'submarines' Fulton, Porpoise, A-2, A-5 and A-8, and the recent loss of the A-8 and the 'submarine' Farfadet must in time convince all that the causes of these repeated accidents are inherent to the system of diving with almost no stability and operating an underwater craft with no superstructure for gasoline tanks and surface reserve buoyancy.

"The French decision to abandon the 'submarine' type in favor of the 'submersible' as a result of the competitive tests between the 'submarine' Z and the 'submersible' Aigrette will do much to open the eyes of the naval world. Your people seem to want the underwater torpedo-boat protection very much and I hope the day will come when it will be in my power to make all officers see the safety and usefulness of the 'submersible' type. The 'submersible' absolutely avoids all the dangers and accidents that have saddened England. The 'submersi-

ble' is constructed upon correct scientific principles which involve great longitudinal stability on surface and submerged. Lives will continue to be lost until all underwater craft use hydroplanes instead of stern rudders, and great longitudinal stability instead of slight. The diving chamber and drop keel must be the order of the day when the people learn the true meaning of all the underwater troubles."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Artillery Journal of St. Petersburg gives some details of an examination last year at the Tsarskoe-Selo School of Application, where Russian captains of artillery have to go through a course of eight months before taking over command of their batteries. Forty-six officers, some having twenty-five years' service, replied to the questions put. Eighteen, it was found, had never read the "Course of Field Artillery Firing," and of the twenty-eight who had only six asserted that they understood the principles laid down. To the question whether they knew the rules of firing, sixteen replied No. Asked if they had read the "Elementary Course of Field Tactics," twenty-eight replied in the negative. Fourteen believed they had some idea of the tactics to be employed in the course of an artillery engagement; seven had only imperfect notions on the subject, and the rest had no ideas on the subject. To other questions there were the same kind of replies, betraying partial or total ignorance of essential elements of their profession on the part of a considerable minority. This report of ignorance on the part of Russian officers is borne out by comment by Frederick Palmer, in Collier's Weekly, on the general opinion of Kuropatkin that he was a schoolmaster and not a field general. If this is the case, Mr. Palmer says, it was his misfortune that he had to teach his troops in face of the enemy the things which those who would win in war against a trained foe must learn in peace. Since his downfall we have had documentary proof of the pedagogic phase of his work from his own hand, which is in a sense pathetic in its recognition of the shortcomings of his own troops and the efficiency of the Japanese. Before the battle of Liao-Yang it seems that he issued the first of a series of letters to "Officers Above the Rank of Company Commanders," with a view to correcting their errors. "The Japanese never follow the valley," he tells us under the head of "Hill Fighting," "but with a narrow front they approach over the hills, and, if possible, turn our flank. They are very quick and skilful in the use of mountain guns which accompany their infantry and most unexpectedly appear on our flank. On extraordinary occasions they even appear on our firing line." Of the work of his adversaries on the plain, Kuropatkin says: "Whenever there are heights the Japanese try to occupy these or any other strategic points one by one. In order to deceive us as to the object of their attack, they make demonstrations at other points with many guns and few troops. Sometimes this demonstration will continue for days and nights before they come up to their objective with their main force. Usually they attack in the night. If they gain the position, daybreak finds them entrenched." "When the Japanese fight in the daytime they try to hide their combatants, and their collective bodies never appear within range of the Russians," is another statement from the General of what was supposed to be one of the best grounded of all armies in its drill-books. This correspondent adds that the highest praise that Kuropatkin has received comes from the Japanese, expressed in their obvious delight when they heard the name of his successor. "The old Russian commander had a strong hold upon the sympathies of the Japanese people, because he was reputed to be opposed to the war; upon the Japanese staff, because no one could appreciate as well as these past masters of the profession of arms the full meaning of his handicaps. Their army was made; his army he had to make in the field. Against what is perhaps the most thoroughly prepared force for its object in history was a force of incongruous parts whose organizer never enjoyed undisturbed authority in the execution of his plans."

An officer who has returned to Tokio from Manchuria is reported as saying that the expectation that General Linevitch would assume the aggressive is diminishing. The Russians, who formerly conducted the most active reconnaissance, in an endeavor to draw out the Japanese and discover their positions of strength, have ceased, and it is believed that General Linevitch's tactics now are to be entirely on the defensive.

It appears that at the time of the accident to the French submarine Farfadet, off Bizerta, the vessel was maneuvering in absolutely calm water. Her captain gave the order for the immersion of the boat and then followed the lieutenant into the companion hatch, but found that he was unable to close the cover, and in a very few seconds the water was pouring inside. It is said that one of the men was thrown violently against the safety door below, which could not be closed, and the boat almost immediately sank to the bottom in ten meters of water. The failure of the captain to close the cover in time is as yet unexplained. When the work of raising the submarine to rescue the men enclosed within her was started upon, it was found that the port of Bizerta was utterly destitute of any suitable means for carrying out salvage operations. This evidence of the unreadiness of Bizerta, after many millions have been spent upon making it the best and most thoroughly equipped port in North Africa, has impressed the French almost as much as the loss of the submarine. Had the port been provided with suitable tackle for salvage work, it is certain that most, if not all, of the crew would have been saved. M. Thomson, French Minister of Marine, who proceeded to Bizerta after the accident, entered the Korrigan, a sister boat of the Farfadet, and instructed her commander to plunge and proceed round the harbor, the idea being to encourage officers in the use of the submarine.

The German Imperial maneuvers in September will take place between the 8th Army Corps (Cologne) and the 18th Army Corps, the former under General von Deines, the latter under General von Eichhorn. The 8th will have 34 battalions, 40 squadrons, 36 field batteries, 2 horse batteries, 2 machine-gun sections, 2 companies of pioneers, and 3 army service companies. The 18th Corps will be 37 battalions, 40 squadrons, including the Bavarian 4th Cavalry Brigade, 35 field batteries and 3 horse batteries, with machine-gun sections, and pioneer and army service companies.

The new short rifle for the British army has not fulfilled expectations, and it is reported that the army does not like the weapon. From early tests it was believed that while not quite so accurate as the Lee Metford or Lee Enfield up to 500 yards, it was considerably more so at 1,000 yards and over; but these results do not appear to have been realized. Much money has been ex-

pended on machinery for the manufacture of the short rifle, and some 70,000, we understand, have been issued, but while little official has leaked out, the London Engineer hears that the infantry regiments are not after all to be armed with the new gun, but will be re-armed with the existing British service weapon. It is said that it may still be served to the cavalry, which will defeat the very purpose for which it was intended—to avoid two weapons and two kinds of ammunition.

Some remarkable results are claimed, the London Engineer says, for the Belleville boilers of the French battleship Bouvet in the way of economical coal consumption due to the scientific spreading of coal, which the French have reduced to a fine art. England has secured over 30,000 horsepower for an expenditure of twenty tons of coal in the Drake, but the French engineers claim better results than that, something like half-a-ton per 1,000 horsepower per hour. Possibly French tons are meant and French horsepower, which might make a slight difference. The British Majestics average about a ton per 1,000 horsepower; the Drake about two-thirds of a ton. Certainly the skill displayed by the French is remarkable.

A French engineer, M. de Lambert, has built a novel type of boat, which glides along the surface of the water by means of five inclined planes fixed on its bottom at certain distances. When the 12-horse-power motor engine is started, the inclined planes are raised and the boat soon glides upon a mixture of air and water until, as the resistance is diminished, it is reported to attain rapidly a speed of from 26 to 28 knots, a speed which motor boats of 80-horse power cannot always reach.

Increasing difficulty is found in keeping together the musicians of the British army bands, owing to the many attractions offered outside. A proposal to change to a lower pitch the bands of the Brigade of Guards has caused much opposition on this account. The bandsmen depend largely on private engagements to enable them to live in London. If they had to play on low-pitch instruments with their own bands in the day time, and in the evening, at theaters and elsewhere, were required to conform to the high pitch, it would be still harder to keep them in the service. They are also allowed to use for private engagements the instruments provided for regimental purposes. This privilege the men could no longer enjoy if the pitch were altered.

In future no British army officer is to be considered eligible for employment as assistant military secretary or aide-de-camp until he has completed four years' service.

In the Boer War revolvers were carried by British drivers of transport, farriers and staff sergeants, but as the result of experience then the revolver is practically to disappear from the British army as a service weapon, the Army and Navy Gazette says. Most men into whose hands it was put had no knowledge whatever of its use, and those who had had few opportunities of bringing it into requisition. It is on record that after a few weeks it was relegated to the security of the baggage wagons, where it remained until the fighting was over. When, as in the case of the Boers, the enemy is careful to keep himself well out of reach even of musketry fire, a revolver is of little use. On these grounds it is to disappear, its place being taken for practical purposes by a light carbine, which has already been submitted and is now under experiment. Farriers and shoeing-smiths may still have the revolver issued to them, but simply for killing horses and cattle.

French ships are usually named after French provinces or towns, victories, ideas, or sentiments, but no French names, excepting those of the greatest men in their history, are made use of. German ships bear the names of German rivers, ports, poets, states, and characters in German literature, while Spanish ships are almost invariably named after cities or great commanders.

By special permission, which is required for foreigners, representatives of the German and French War Offices are to attend some of the British training camps to witness the work of the troops. The German army is sending Colonel Krause, Chief of the Training Ground Section; the French army, Major Bardomant, of the General Staff.

It is not generally known that England has a "military canal," started just a century ago as part of the scheme of defense propounded by Mr. Pitt, in view of a possible invasion by the French under Napoleon. The canal was to have been thirty-six miles in length, running from Rye to Hythe, the idea being that it would serve as the means of conveying stores, and also act as an obstacle to the enemy's advance once he had landed. Now, a hundred years after its inception, money is proposed to be voted for putting it in a state of repair.

The great Russian workshops of Putiloff at St. Petersburg have been increased since last year for the purpose of manufacturing armor plate. It is said that the armor plate factories Obukhoff and Ijora were unable to fill the constantly growing demand for this material for the Russian fleet, and more and more orders had to go to foreign countries. The Putiloff works are the largest in Russia for the manufacture of iron and steel products. Founded in 1801 as a small plant, it has gradually grown and has now about 12,500 workmen. It has, among other shops, a crucible steel foundry, a rolling-mill, large forging presses and a number of mechanical workshops. Its ordnance department has been managed for years by the well-known French engineer, M. Canet. The works have manufactured field and mountain guns as well as heavy guns for coast defense and the navy. It now is furnishing a part of the new Engelhardt long recoil field guns for the Russian army.

Twenty-three non-effective vessels of the British navy were disposed of by auction recently, and fetched in all over £75,000. The highest sum given was £10,000 for the Orlando, an early armored cruiser, which was on the China Station at the time of the Boxer rebellion, and from which a detachment of bluejackets and marines was landed for service with Sir Edward Seymour's relief column.

M. Honoré Leygue, a French deputy, who has devoted much attention to naval affairs, has been making some observations on the Japanese naval victory in the Montebellin de la Flotte and believes that success was attained by the old method of concentrating effort upon one part of the adversary's forces. This was the case not only in the main squadron, but in the light divisions of Dewa, Uriu, and Togo, junior, who menaced the Russian rear in order to prevent Rojestvensky from pushing forward his fleet to engage with full force the battleships and cruisers of his adversary.

The work on the Seoul-Wiju railway line undertaken by the Japanese military authorities is being pushed as rapidly as possible. A sum of \$8,000,000 was appropriated in 1904 for the purpose, and upwards of 30,000 coolies have been employed. The distance from Seoul to

Moroney

Philadelphia.

"Meet me at Moroney's" is a byword among officers at League Island. Most Army and Navy men in Philadelphia buy their wines, liquors and cigars at

205 South 13th Street

On the line of League Island cars.

Wiju is about 300 miles; from the latter place an extension across the Yalu river will probably be eventually made to connect with the Manchurian Railway.

The new German division of torpedo-boats which is in the German budget of 1905 has been ordered from the Krupp shipbuilding yards, Germania, at Kiel. The last torpedo-boat to be delivered by the Schichau Works at Elbing will be known as G-131 and the new division from Kiel 132 to 137. These six boats are to be delivered to the German navy within the second year of their construction. Within ten years this is the third time that the Germania has received an order for torpedo-boats for the German navy. The first time, in 1897, the two boats G-28 and G-89 were built there. A few years later the Krupp Company received an order for a whole division, from G-108 to G-113. These vessels participate nearly every year in active service; they have given perfect satisfaction and are the fleetest among the German torpedo-boats.

From the pecuniary point of view, the loss of Russia through the terrible defeat in the Korean Straits is immense. The United Service Gazette estimates that the actual value of the battleships, cruisers, and other craft sunk or taken by the Japanese amounts to no less than \$63,000,000. All the four ships of the Borodino class, which were worth \$6,500,000 apiece, with stores and equipment on board, have been lost to Russia, while one of them has been "presented" to the Japanese navy. The total value of the Japanese prizes may be placed at \$10,000,000. The value of the Russian ships which escaped is about \$7,500,000. The total cost of this disastrous expedition to Russia, from first to last, including the cost of coal, the hire of colliers, Suez Canal fees, etc., must have been close on \$25,000,000, apart from the price of the warships. Russia has thus spent \$88,000,000 in making the Japanese the possessors of four armored ships, two of which are of distinct value for military purposes, while the other two will be most useful for work in the north at the Tuguru Straits, or in blockading Vladivostok.

Only four per cent. of the men in the British army have a chest measurement over forty inches, and twenty per cent. between thirty-eight and forty inches.

In a recent accident to the main steampipe of the British battleship Implacable four stokers and artificers were killed and four seriously injured.

A lively movement is in progress in Belgium in favor of rifle clubs, the Belgique Militaire says. M. de Trooz, Minister of the Interior, has devoted much attention to the matter, and the Union des Sociétés de Tir has been created to encourage the clubs and to familiarize the Belgians with the importance of these organizations.

General Rediger, who succeeds General Sakharoff as Russian Minister of War, has been acting as chief secretary of the War Office, and it is stated that when Kuropatkin left for Manchuria, he recommended Rediger as his successor. It is stated that already it has been decided to establish a complete separation between the administrative and military services. The immediate cause of General Sakharoff's retirement was the creation of the Committee of National Defense, to which the Minister of War is virtually subordinate.

Experiments are to be made on British ships with two new kinds of wood, which are proposed to be used for shipbuilding purposes—Australian teak for backing behind armor, and moa, a New Zealand wood, for deck planks. Neither of these woods possesses the acids which set up galvanic action when brought into contact with steel and lead to the deterioration of both.

The commission which was appointed by the French War Office to study the question of the weight of the haversack carried by the French soldier has come to the conclusion that the haversack, as arranged twelve years ago, may be replaced by another, weighing a little over seven pounds. Several battalions are to carry the new equipment during this year's maneuvers, by way of experiment. If satisfactory, its use will become general.

Italian soldiers are supplied with two cigars daily as part of their rations.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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E. A. B. asks: How does the rear rank move to its proper position in loading and firing in the interval of the front rank? Does the rear rank step off with the left or right foot in this movement? Answer: With the left foot.

INQUIRER.—Neither fix nor charge bayonet should be ordered in double rank. In place halt. Pieces are brought to the order as in any other halt. Rapid-fire is not intended for close order, yet may be given in street fighting to repel or prepare for a charge. If given for purpose of instruction, order arms and unfix bayonet follow "cease firing." No prescribed way of unfixing in that event. Rear rank does not load or fire kneeling in close order because of danger to front rank arising from short barrel of the latest model rifle. But, in event of emergency in street fighting the commander may order his rear rank to engage. "Exigency is superior to drill regulations." In changing direction, executing about, or right or left, the pivot man faces at once. The second step should find him faced. Especially is this necessary in changing direction, and his second step after the command march should be in the new line of direction, even though he may have to move the foot through more

than a half step. Otherwise the rear rank man may flinch from the pivot point and the column will also edge away. Mark the words "without shortening the step," Par. 181.

F. W. W. asks: In Infantry Drill Regulations, Battalion and Regimental Inspection, Par. 488, "The staff officers form a line equal to the front of the column, etc.," and Par. 494, "The lieutenant colonel, adjutant, and other staff officers of the colonel, in order of rank, form a line in the order named equal to the front of the column, etc." Suppose in either case but one such officer is present: is his position central? i.e., directly in rear of the major or colonel, or is his position in prolongation of the line of right guides? Answer: In prolongation of line of right guides.

A. C. G. asks: (1) How will a sentinel conduct himself when an officer or party entitled to a salute passes in rear of his post? Formerly he faced out and remained at the right shoulder. Does this hold good according to the new guard manual? (2) After a sentinel has challenged a person or party, how does he hold his piece to receive the countersign or recognize the person or party? (3) At night a sentinel halts a party and receives the answer "Officer." (a) What is the sentinel's next order, "Advance one," or "Advance junior"? (b) Provided it is a moonlight night and he can recognize the officers or the answer to the challenge is such as to tell him the rank of the officers. Would his next order be the same as in the above instance? Answer: (1) Halt and face outward, piece remaining at a right shoulder; (2) Piece remains at position of port arms; (3) (a) Advance one with the countersign; (b) Yes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. J. K.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C. for a copy of the General Order governing the appointment of nurses in the Army.

C. M. W.—The Treasury Department will pay the claims on the 20 per cent. on re-enlist pay, as per decision rendered by the Auditor for the War Department March, 1905, as soon as the claims are finally adjudicated.

C. A. H. asks: (1) If a soldier that has five years of service in, with three years of that double time, files a claim for Government land and enlists, could he let someone work on it? Answer: The time which a homestead settler has served in the Army shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title. He can let someone else work his land. (2) Can a soldier hold a claim until he retires? Answer: Probably yes. (3) Does a soldier have to pay taxes on land without an income? Answer: He is not exempt from taxes.

J. H. C. writes: In the issue of June 10, 1905, I notice that there is an order pertaining to campaign badges, to be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902. I enlisted Dec. 18, 1899, and served with the 9th U.S. Reg. Infantry until Dec. 17, 1902. Am I entitled to a campaign badge? Answer: Yes, if you served in P.I. or China, and if you were in the Service on the date the order was issued.

ANXIOUS asks: Will the 11th Co., Coast Art., return to its proper station? If so, about what time will it return? Answer: Yes, very shortly.

A READER.—The present address of Col. Andrew H. Russell, U.S.A., O.D., is Washington, D.C.

A. B. S.—The next vacancy at Annapolis from the 16th District, N.Y. city, is in 1907.

CONSTANT READER writes: I deserted from the U.S. Navy two years ago. Can I go home and stay there without the police arresting me? Can I obtain my release by writing to the Secretary of the Navy? If not, how long will I have to wait? Answer: A deserter who remains in the U.S. for two years after his term of enlistment would have expired is immune from arrest and can obtain a "deserter's discharge."

H. E. Y. asks: What disposition is made of non-commissioned officers of a regiment at date of sailing for the Philippine Islands who have less than one year to serve? Answer: He will go with his regiment if he has six months to serve.

G. J. asks: Are enlisted men and officers supposed to stand at attention throughout the post when the field music sounds "to the colors"? Answer: Yes, if within hearing.

H. H. B.—Write the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

SUBSCRIBER.—See Army and Navy Journal of July 22, 1905, for case of William Quinn.

E. R. J. asks: What disposition has been made of the case of Asst. Surg. M. K. Elmer, U.S.N., who appeared before a board some time ago for examination for promotion? Answer: He failed on his second examination and was dropped from naval service.

H. R. P. writes: Circular 22, April 29, 1905, War Dept., Par. 3, says: "A contract surgeon or dental surgeon is entitled to a campaign badge for service rendered by him in campaign as an officer or enlisted man. Service as a veterinarian is, for the purpose of the award of a campaign badge, considered as though rendered as a commissioned officer." Why this distinction in favor of the veterinarian? What harm can come from giving a campaign medal to a contract surgeon for service as such? From my point of view only good can result from an act of justice that the contract surgeon would appreciate. Answer: A contract or dental surgeon is not a member of the permanent military establishment, but a veterinarian is. Hence the distinction.

J. M. C. asks: If a man deserts from the Army, lives for a number of years in a foreign country, returns and serves an enlistment in the Navy, getting an honorable discharge, is he exempt from punishment as a deserter? If so, what steps should he take to obtain a deserter's release? Answer: Yes, he is exempt. He can get a deserter's release by applying to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C.

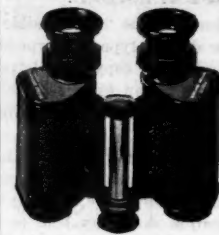
W. R. B. asks: Can an enlisted man of the Army purchase his discharge on the first year of his third enlistment? Answer: Yes.

T. A. H. asks: How a soldier in the Infantry service, U.S.A., who has served only one enlistment of three years and has re-enlisted and served out about five months of his second term, can get out of the Army? Answer: He can purchase his discharge. See G.O. 48, 1904, War Dept.

W. R. B. asks: Can an enlisted man purchase his discharge, having six months served on his third enlistment? If so, what would be the purchase price? Answer: Yes, for \$80. (2) Being entitled to State pay from Massachusetts and not having received all of it, who will I apply to for it? Answer: To the Adjutant General of Massachusetts.

J. F. asks: (1) At what date did Co. F, 12th U.S. Inf., arrive in Cuba and depart from the same? Answer: Arrived in Cuba June 22 and left Aug. 15, 1898. (2) At what date did Co. F, 28th U.S. Infantry arrive in the P.I. and depart from the same? Answer: Arrived at Manila, P.I., Nov. 15, 1901, and left there Dec. 15, 1903.

W. R. asks: (1) Have the campaign badges, authorized by G.O. 4, Jan. 11, 1905, W.D., and G.O. 5, Jan. 12, 1905, W.D., been issued to soldiers in the Service who are entitled to them? If not, when will they be issued? Answer: They have not been issued, and it is not known yet when they will be. (2) Does a soldier in the Service who is entitled to a campaign badge have to make personal application for it? If so, how and to whom should he apply for it? Answer: The C.O. of a soldier makes application for the men. (3) Does a soldier, entitled to a



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campaign badge who was in the Service at date of above orders, but left it before they were issued, get his badge? Answer: Yes, he is entitled to it if he was in the Service the date the order was issued.

J. L. O. asks: Can I purchase my discharge, and how much will it cost? I have twenty years' service in July. Re-enlisted last July, 1904. I took my discharge once on the Veteran Act. Re-enlisted again in thirty days. Can I purchase again, or am I entitled to purchase after twenty years' service? Answer: You can purchase your discharge for \$40.

SUBSCRIBER.—A chief boatswain and a chief gunner in the Navy rank with but after ensign, and are officers of the line. Boatswains and gunners are warrant officers.

BORN.

HARKER.—At Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 20, 1905, to the wife of Capt. T. R. Harker, 15th Inf., a son, Thomas Raine Harker, Jr.

KELLOND.—At San Francisco, Cal., a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick G. Kellond, 19th U.S. Inf.

MASON.—At Washington, D.C., July 24, 1905, a daughter, Virginia, to the wife of Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

MATSON.—At Fort Preble, Me., July 20, 1905, a son to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Matson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

ROBNETT.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., July 21, 1905, a son, to the wife of Paymr. John D. Robnett, U.S.N.

RYAN.—To the wife of Andrew Ryan, commissary sergeant, U.S.A., retired, at Petaluma, Cal., on June 25, a boy, Andrew, Jr.

WOOD.—At Washington, D.C., July 19, 1905, to Major Winthrop S. Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood, a son.

MARRIED.

McALLISTER-SAYLOR.—At New York city, July 13, 1905, Lieut. Arthur McAllister, U.S.M.C., and Miss Edith Mae Saylor.

McNIGHT-BRIGGS.—At Delavan, Ill., July 20, 1905, Miss Josephine Briggs, daughter of Capt. Thomas B. Briggs, U.S.A., to Mr. Joseph N. McNight.

RIDDLE-RUSSELL.—At Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. William King Riddle, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Coffin Russell.

DIED.

GATES.—At Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1905, Joseph Holt Gates, son of the late Brig. Gen. William Gates, U.S.A.

GLASS.—In Berkeley, Cal., July 14, 1905, Eleanor, daughter of Frank S. and Annie Wooster Glass, and granddaughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Glass, aged 8 months and 5 days.

GUARD.—At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 19, 1905, Major Alexander McCook Guard, U.S.A., retired.

JACKSON.—At Washington, D.C., July 22, 1905, Med. Dir. Samuel Jackson, U.S.N.

LAMONT.—At Millbrook, Dutchess county, N.Y., July 23, 1905, Daniel S. Lamont, who was Secretary of War under President Cleveland.

PERRY.—At San Diego, Cal., July 21, 1905, Ensign Newman K. Perry, Jr., U.S.N.

RUSH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1905, Miss S. C. Rush, granddaughter of the late Benjamin Rush, surgeon general of the Continental army; sister of Richard Henry Rush, formerly of the Army; aunt of Mrs. John Biddle Porter, and of Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., retired.

SMITH.—At West Point, N.Y., July 15, 1905, of acute gastritis, George Davis Smith, aged 2 years and 10 months, only son of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smith, grandson of Judge Advocate and Mrs. George B. Davis.

SUMMER COURSE IN OPERATIVE SURGERY, From July 1 to October 1, an operative surgical course for Army and Navy Surgeons will be given by Dr. V. C. Pedersen (Prof. Dawbarn's first assistant). Apply to Mr. J. Gunn, Supt. New York Polyclinic, 214 East 34th St., New York.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 15, 1905.

We have had quite an important addition to the boats on our waters, in the arrival of three of the Russian fleet, which came here entirely unexpected on the night of June 10—the Oleg, Aurora and Jemtechug. The first two are perfect wrecks, holes having been shot not only broadside, but entirely through the Oleg. The Japanese shell made such a large hole in the Oleg that a cart and horse could almost be driven through. Fortunately this and other holes are well above the water line. Although many shots pierced the hulls of the three vessels also, these holes have been temporarily "plugged up" below the water line. The ships are all anchored—interned—within the breakwater of Manila bay.

With his famed goodheartedness Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin has called on the Russian, Rear Admiral Enquist, who is in command of these three boats and has offered hospitality so far as humanity goes. The Russians appreciate this kindly courtesy and expressed their thanks in strong terms. All the wounded, numbering two officers and sixty-nine men, have been removed to the naval hospital of Uncle Sam at Canacao. They are all progressing nicely; only one amputation has been performed. Many of the sailors died of their wounds between the days of battle with the Japanese and reaching this port. They were buried at sea.

The garrisons of Pasay and Santa Mesa, both within the city limits of Manila, are to be abandoned as posts on Aug. 15 next. The squadron of the 2d Cavalry that is now "holding the fort" at Pasay will move over to Cavite province. At Santa Mesa the 12th Cavalry holds the fort, but it is expected to return to the United States on Aug. 15. The ground on which these garrisons are built is merely rented from natives. The quarters are of nipa.

A magnificent farewell banquet was tendered Brig.

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Gen. George M. Randall at the Army and Navy Club, Walled City, Manila, by the officers of this, General Randall's department, last evening. It was a most delightful, happy affair. General Corbin responded to the toast, "General Randall, Our Guest," and made a most beautiful address, fixing the seal upon his growing reputation as an orator, as well as a soldier. The picture he so eloquently drew of General Randall as a soldier, as well as a man, might well be read by every officer and soldier who would have presented a true example of perseverance in one's duty. After June 15 General Randall will have another star, that of major general, added to his years of honor. Among those present at the banquet was Col. John L. Clem, Chief Quartermaster for this Department of Luzon (he is called the popular colonel of the Philippines); Colonel Tucker, Major Starr, Captain Pettus and many others.

Lieut. William T. Davis, one of the attending surgeons at Zamboanga, has been visiting friends in Manila for a few days, but returned to his station last week. Mrs. Tucker, wife of our chief paymaster, Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, has just returned from a three months' stay in Japan and China. Mrs. Tucker is greatly improved in health and reports a pleasant stay. Master Tucker accompanied his mother. Mrs. Farr, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. G. Starr at their commodious quarters in Malate, has left Manila to join her husband, Dr. C. W. Farr, at his new station in the island of Cebu. Mrs. Farr made many friends during her sojourn here.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, Art. Corps, who has recently returned from a trip to Australia, leaves the Philippines within a day or two to enter the U.S. General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., and Mrs. Herron leave on June 15 for the homeland. Captain Herron goes on leave after spending a hard several months' "hiking" after ladrones in Cavite province.

Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., who has been depot quartermaster and commissary at Iloilo, Panay, under Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, leaves the islands with his regiment, much to the sincere regret of a host of admiring friends. Although young in years, Lieutenant Hodges displays ability, tact and successfully accomplishes "a world of work." His services will be missed.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., who has been on detail duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary for the past few years, has just been relieved of duty here and goes to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Dade and their two children, to Nagasaki, Japan. After spending a month in travel through Japan they will proceed to the United States, joining his regiment on arrival there.

During the interim between the departure of General Randall and the arrival of General Bliss on Aug. 8 the affairs of the Department of Luzon will be looked after by General Corbin. In addition to his duties as division commander, Major John F. Guilfoyle, adjutant general of Luzon Department, will assist General Corbin to run affairs.

Mrs. Randall, who although a constant sufferer from rheumatism, has most ably assisted her popular husband in dispensing kind hospitality at their quarters, No. 1, Calle Nozalea, accompanied her husband to the States, improved in health by her long stay in the Philippines. Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., aide to General Randall, accompanies his chief as does the other aide, Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., with Mrs. Smith and their infant child.

Lieut. and Mrs. Archibald I. Harrison, 21st Inf., who

have been at Camp Connell, have arrived in Manila on the Elcano from Calbayog, Samar. Lieutenant Harrison goes on a well-earned leave to Japan and China.

On Saturday evening last Rear Admiral Train, of the Asiatic Fleet, gave a dinner to Governor General Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem, General Randall and others. Mrs. Clem is still observing strict mourning for her mother, the late Mrs. Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas. It is not often she can be prevailed upon to enter society now, even of the most quiet nature. So her appearance on board the Ohio was a great pleasure.

Among the hosts who gave dinners at the Army and Navy Club on last Wednesday night was Col. William A. Simpson, adjutant general, division staff. His guests were Admiral Train, Capt. and Mrs. Slocum, Capt. and Mrs. Hayden, Commander Welles, U.S.A.; Miss Langhorne, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Gurovitz and Captain Langhorne. Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, chief of division staff, gave a charming small dinner to Major and Mrs. Charles G. Starr, Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. Babbitt at the Army and Navy Club on "Ladies' night."

The Bridge Whist Club will meet with Mrs. Ferguson at 499 Calle Real, Malate, this Friday.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., has been detailed for temporary duty in Manila, and he and Mrs. Bash are living at 375 Calle Real, Malate.

The western sky is most brilliant and fascinating at night when the ships of the Asiatic Fleet signal with their immense searchlights eight miles across Manila bay to the Ohio and Wisconsin or any man-of-war that may be at anchor in breakwater near the Luneta.

Major Paul Shillock, surgeon, a recent arrival in the islands, has been assigned for duty in the Department of Mindanao, and has left for his post at Iloilo. Col. (now General) Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav., who since the departure of General Wood has been in command of the Department of Mindanao, was compelled to come to Manila for medical attention. Asthma is the trouble.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., June 6, 1905.

The regular troops are now actively engaged in the pacification of the troublous island of Samar, and in their movements against the Pulajanes the 21st Infantry is taking a prominent part. Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, in command of Co. B, left this garrison with his company a little over a week ago to take station at Bulao, on the Gandara river. Capt. Lutz Wahl, commanding Co. K, stationed at Gandara, has been out hiking for several days. Capt. C. Stacey, in command of Co. E, left Laoang June 1 for a ten days' hike in the northeastern part of the island. The latest news from the companies along the east coast indicates that they, too, are spending a good part of their time in the bosque. Of the three companies stationed here at Camp Connell, one has received orders to be ready to leave on an hour's notice.

The Navy will assist the military in the difficult task of pacifying the island. Admiral Train has assured General Corbin that he will co-operate with him in every possible way, and that he will provide all boats and launches needed by the Army during its operations on the island. The matter of transportation has always been a perplexing problem. The co-operation of the Navy will relieve the anxiety along this line and will be of inestimable value in conducting the operations. A number of smaller gunboats, now in southern waters, will be stationed near the mouths of the principal rivers of Samar, where they will be used as bases of supply and also for the purpose of moving the troops from point to point as may be necessary. A number of small launches will patrol the rivers, thus preventing the Pulajanes from using the waterways in executing their movements.

Mrs. George Palmer and Mrs. Marion M. Weeks left yesterday for Gandara and Bulao for a short visit with their husbands, who are stationed there. Mrs. Cromwell Stacey arrived Sunday morning from Manila, where she has been visiting friends for a few weeks. She expects to make Camp Connell her home for the present, as there are no suitable quarters at Laoang, where her husband is stationed. Officers' quarters are to be built there in the near future, and as soon as they have been completed she will join her husband at that station.

Lieut. B. F. Ristine returned safely from a ten days' hike across the island to Tagabiron, on the Catubig river. He passed through a stretch of country which had never before been visited by either Spanish or American soldiers. At Tagabiron he met three of the 21st Infantry officers, Captain Moore, Lieutenant Doster and Lieutenant Preston, who are stationed on the Catubig river with Co. C.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Fife leave Camp Connell this evening on the Elcano for their new station on the island of Corregidor. Mrs. G. Freeman also leaves this evening for Manila, where she expects to visit with her brother, Lieutenant Love, for some time.

Capt. F. W. Kobbé returned Sunday morning from a ten days' leave spent at Manila. Lieut. George E. Ball returned to-day from Manila and Iloilo, where he has spent several days in the interests of the Camp Connell post exchange.

The ladies of the garrison are making extensive preparations for the social to be given at the Officers' Club on next Friday evening. The committee looking after the

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arrangements of this social are: Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Parmerter, Mrs. Ossewaarde and Mrs. Morse.

Major Johnson's battalion of Scouts, the organization that spent several months at the St. Louis Exposition, and also took part in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington in March, arrived at Camp Connell last week. They have come to the island of Samar in response to a request from General Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas. Although his request was only for two companies, General Corbin decided to send the whole battalion rather than break up the organization by sending half the number. The battalion, since returning from the United States, has been guarding the water supply of Manila.

The Ladies' Card Club met last week at the home of Mrs. W. McCaskey. The prize was awarded to Mrs. W. P. Kitts.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 20, 1905.

Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood entertained the ladies of the yard at a tea at her quarters here on the afternoon of Thursday, July 13, complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Hickok, of Scranton, Pa. The Underwood home presented a charming appearance, with its handsome furnishings and beautiful floral decorations. The list of guests included all the ladies of the yard as well as those of the naval contingent in Vallejo.

Mrs. M. A. V. Evans arrived here from Pensacola, Fla., on Saturday, and will spend the summer at the yard as the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, P.A. Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, who has been spending ten days at Lake Tahoe, has returned and resumed his duties on the Independence.

Mrs. Frederic G. Kellond, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Selfridge, of San Francisco, is receiving congratulations on the birth of a little daughter. Late in the fall Mrs. Kellond expects to join Lieutenant Kellond, who is in the Philippines with his regiment, the 19th Infantry.

Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., will spend a month or more in San Francisco before going to his new station at Fort Thomas, Ky. He has been for two years in the Philippines, and Mrs. Bertsch has been in San Francisco visiting her mother. Horace Ransom, who has completed his junior year at Harvard, has arrived to spend the summer here with his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransom. Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, of Fort Marion, will leave shortly for Clear Lake, where he will be the guest of friends for some time.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained at an informal musicale at their quarters here on Monday evening, for a dozen of the young people. A very jolly evening was spent, a Welsh rarebit supper proving a pleasant ending to the affair. Surg. Lloyd W. Curtis, of the Pensacola at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, was the host at a dinner given aboard ship on Monday evening, for some ten or twelve guests.

Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., has gone to Del Monte

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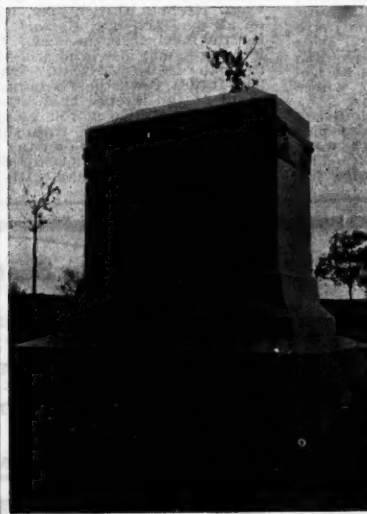
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for several days' stay. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., of Alcatraz Island, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Brien, of Alameda, for several days. Miss Jessie Miller, who spent several days here as the guest of friends, returned to her home in Berkeley on Saturday last.

Gen. and Mrs. Sumner and the general's aides, Captain Jervey and Lieutenant Higgins, are spending some time at Del Monte, and upon their return to San Francisco will leave almost immediately for Portland and a trip up the Columbia river. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing left the first of the week for a trip up the coast and a visit to Bremerton and Portland.

Vice Admiral Jorge Montt, of the Chilean navy, who has been visiting in San Francisco, came up to the yard on Wednesday as the guest of Admiral McCalla. The visit was entirely unofficial. After luncheon he was shown around the yard by the commandant, and was later taken to the Naval Branch, Y.M.C.A., in Vallejo, where he inspected the home for the sailors and marines.

Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, U.S.M.C., entertained the members of the Five Hundred Club at their quarters on Tuesday evening last, and the affair was among the most pleasant of the fortnightly meetings recently held. P. A. Surg. Charles G. Smith won the prize.

A telegram was received at the yard last evening from Capt. J. E. Roller, commanding officer of the monitor Wyoming, stating that that ship made Port Harford yesterday with her starboard propeller gone and the shaft broken abaft the strut bearings. After attempting to make headway for eighteen hours with one engine working, it became evident that the strain on the machinery and the rudder was too great, and her commanding officer accordingly decided not to further jeopardize the safety of his ship but telegraphed to this yard, requesting that the Saturn and suitable tugs be sent to tow the ship up the coast. The only tug available was the Fortune, which left here with hawsers and towing gear this afternoon, under command of Ensign Stanley Woods. The Wyoming was on her way to this yard when the accident occurred, having been ordered here to have her gun turrets removed and their supports strengthened.

The distilling ship Iris is now taking on a large quantity of ammunition for the ships on the Asiatic Station. She will leave the yard for the Far East on Sunday, stopping for a day in San Francisco bay and steaming out through the Golden Gate on July 31.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1905.

Authority has been given the general hospital for the construction of a fine laboratory to consist of chemical, bacteriological and electric plants, with photographic studio and apparatus, and the bids for it will soon be advertised.

Major E. T. Brown, Art. Corps; Capt. George White, Q.M., and Vetn. R. B. Corcoran left the first of the week to buy horses for the Artillery. Their headquarters will be at Merrill, Oregon.

The 3d Band, Artillery Corps, has gone to Santa Cruz for their annual week's outing, and their music is greatly missed. They will return, however, on Saturday night. Col. William A. Patten, Q.M., Dept., accompanied by his three sons, Capt. H. T. Patten, Lieut. W. T. Patten and Cadet Frank Patten, returned this week from an inspection trip to Camp A. E. Wood in the Yosemite. Capt. James W. McAndrews, Pay Dept., left last Saturday to join the 3d Infantry at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. Capt. Harry L. Steele, Art. Corps, from Fort Stevens, and Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, from Benicia, have been in town recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, with their two sons, are spending their two months' leave from the Presidio at the country home of Mrs. Perry's mother at Mountain View. Miss Patterson, from the post, has recently been making them a visit.

Mrs. Kellond, wife of Lieut. Frederic G. Kellond, 19th Inf., is being congratulated upon the birth of a little daughter, which occurred last week at the home of Mrs. Kellond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Selfridge, of San Francisco.

Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty left Fort Mason on Sunday for an extended trip to Portland, Vancouver and Alaska. Capt. Charles T. Boyd, Philippine Scouts, and his bride reached San Francisco last week and until the sailing of the transport expect to take several trips in the vicinity of San Francisco. Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E., who has been spending the last week at Del Monte, started East immediately upon his return, where his duties will keep him for the next two months.

Many of the officers from town have been at Monterey witnessing the annual division Cavalry and Infantry pistol competition. General Funston and his aides went down on Monday and expect to remain until to-day. The competition closed on Saturday, Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th

Cav., being the gold medal man. A big hop is to be given to-night as the finale of the week of shooting and general good time, to which all the officers and ladies of this post have been invited.

Lieut. C. E. Wiggins, from Fort Mott, N.J.; Lieut. E. E. Persons, from Fort Flagler, Wash., and Chaplain J. A. Potter, from Monterey, are all in town at present.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. C. F. Andrews, of Fort Mason, and Mrs. Ida Cartol, of Fort Huachuca, are patients at the general hospital.

The Presidio Card Club met on Tuesday evening at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Briggs and a jolly evening was spent at Five Hundred.

Surgeon General O'Reilly, of Washington, D.C., who is on a tour of inspection of the Pacific coast, arrived this week from the East and is staying at the St. Francis in town.

Capt. Kenneth Morton, Ord. Dept., who has been on sick leave for some weeks, has been discharged from the general hospital.

One battalion of the 4th Infantry which arrived on the Sherman will remain here, occupying the barracks left vacant by the 10th Infantry.

Major John Mills, C.E., from Seattle, and Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, 8th Cav., from Jefferson Barracks, have arrived in town within the last day or two.

There was quite a celebration at Alcatraz yesterday afternoon over the laying of the cornerstone of a new barrack building. The exercises commenced at half past two with a selection by the 13th Infantry Band. The Rev. S. R. Wood read the invocation and after a little more music the cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Funston and Miss Patten. Then the copper box containing the names of the officers, coins, records, etc., was deposited and after more music from the band all those who witnessed the ceremonies adjourned to the home of Major A. R. Paxton, where a pleasant little reception was held. Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, from Fort Mason, left yesterday for a week's visit at Clear Lake.

Among the officers who returned with the 4th Infantry are several who married San Francisco girls and they and their wives are receiving a hearty welcome. Among them are Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, Major and Mrs. George W. McIver, and Capt. William H. Bertsch.

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., who recently arrived from Los Angeles, will visit his mother and sisters in town during his stay here.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 24, 1905.

Mrs. James C. Rhea and Miss Virginia Lee were visitors in the post on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh D. Berkeley entertained at dinner Wednesday evening. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Hill and Capt. E. D. Anderson.

On Thursday evening the 12th Cavalry band gave a concert at Lookout Inn, which was greatly enjoyed by the guests.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, the Inspector General, has been at the post several days, and while here he was entertained by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. F. Chase. Mrs. Nixon, wife of Capt. Courtland Nixon, entertained with a very charming dinner on Friday evening. The guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. F. Chase and Col. S. C. Mills. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson also entertained at dinner Friday evening, Dr. and Mrs. Hill being the guests.

Mrs. Lora French Jenks, of Mission Ridge, spent the week's end with Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Stott. Mrs. Stott entertained with cards in honor of her guest on Saturday evening.

Lieuts. Fitzhugh Lee and R. M. Beck have finished their examinations for promotion. Lieutenant Lee has returned to Catonsville Springs, and from there he will go to Virginia to spend a month. Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Gen. T. A. Baldwin, U.S.A., retired, and daughter, Mrs. S. T. Rockenback, have returned to Catonsville Springs, from Baltimore, where Mrs. Baldwin was undergoing medical treatment. Mrs. H. G. Sichel has returned from a ten days' visit in New Orleans.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 24, 1905.

Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., left Friday for Fort Riley. The 9th Cavalry baseball team returned Tuesday from Atchison, where it played a local team on Monday afternoon, winning by a score of 12 to 7.

Lieut. F. W. Griffin, Art. Corps, has returned after an extended visit at his home in Virginia. Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., left Tuesday for Excelsior Springs, Mo., to be absent several days. Major Eben Swift went over to Riley on Friday. Lieut. V. A. Duncan, Med. Dept., left with the 29th Battery on the trip overland to Fort Riley, Saturday. Mrs. McFarland, wife of Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., left Wednesday afternoon for a trip through the eastern States. Warden McClaughry, of the Federal penitentiary, returned the first of the week from St. Louis and Chicago.

A large consignment of music has been received by the band. Mr. Galyean, the leader, has been drilling the members, and the band concerts promise to surpass those of the past. The concerts have proven to be very popular, and a large number from the city are usually in attendance.

The 29th Battery, Field Art., under the command of Capt. Herman C. Schumm, left Saturday for Fort Riley on an overland trip, to hold their annual target practice for the next three months. The journey will be divided into eight marches, and will take the route which passes through Lawrence, Kan. All practice marches of the 18th Infantry will be discontinued for the present on account of the intense heat. One battalion went out on a nine mile practice march Tuesday and several of the recruits were overcome with the heat. The Cavalry, Engineers and Signal Company competitors in the pistol and carbine shooting left for Fort Riley Friday.

Capt. R. R. Steedman, 11th Cav., recruiting officer at

Kansas City, Mo., was a guest at the garrison Thursday. Mrs. Frank Bryan, of St. Louis, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf. Lieut. Marion W. Howse, Art. Corps, left Thursday for his home in Birmingham, Ala., to visit relatives before taking up his new duties at the Military Academy.

Walter E. Dilts, of Co. M, 18th Inf., and Miss Louise Waltz, of Leavenworth, were married by Chaplain Axton at his residence Wednesday evening.

Capt. H. O. Williams has gone to Mississippi to visit relatives.

The 3d Regiment, N.G. Mo., returned to Kansas City after the Lake Contrary encampment at St. Joseph, Mo., with every one of its 357 men and forty-four officers in good health and fine condition. They marched 65 miles in 26 hours. Col. Cusil Lechtman was in command, and the organization was accompanied by several officers from this post.

The first ball game between the 30th and 18th Infantry teams, played on Saturday, proved disastrous for the local nine. The locals used up three pitchers, and honors seemed about equally divided among the three, no one seemed largely to blame for the final result; it was simply a case of being outclassed. The feature of the game was the hitting of Mills, of the 30th, who succeeded in rapping out two home runs at auspicious moments when the bases were full. The score was 17 to 2. Capt. Guy G. Palmer, Capt. William E. Welsh, Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Lieut. Albin L. Clark and Lieut. J. P. Drouillard came from Fort Crook with the team. On Monday the post team will play the Fort Crook team and local fans hope for a very different result.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 19, 1905.

Last Friday, in honor of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U.S.A., retired, who has been visiting his son, Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., a review was given, followed by a drill. In the evening, also in his honor, the 11th Cavalry band gave a concert.

Last Friday evening the officers and ladies of the post, with many guests from Des Moines, attended a hop given by the Officers' Club in the dance hall of the administration building.

The 53d Iowa National Guard is stationed on the State encampment grounds, where they will remain for a few days. Last week the 56th Iowa National Guard occupied the camp.

Work is still being pushed on the new buildings going up in the post, and it is hoped that the quarters will be ready for the 1st Squadron, 11th Cavalry, now at Fort Riley, by fall.

Last evening, at Clayton Hall, was ladies' night, and all the ladies of the post were invited to a reception given by the Officers' Club. The 11th Cavalry band gave a concert in front of the "Bachelors' building" in the evening.

For the first time this summer the religious services were held in the "Grove" on the reservation. The Rev. Dr. Ewart, of Des Moines, preached the sermon.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. The Northern Division—Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippine Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (a) The Department of Luzon—Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Col. T. C. Lebo, 14th Cav., in temporary command.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H. Washington Barracks, D.C.; C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. C and D will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station on Aug. 15.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D,

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HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1905.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal. The headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 31. The 3d Battalion will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keough, Mont.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila Aug. 15, taking station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron sailed from Manila July 15, to take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1905.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 5th. Manila, P.I.
2d. Ft. Sill, Okla. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 8th. Ft. Sill, Okla.

9th. Presidio, San Francisco. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 21st. Ft. Sill, Okla.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
13th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
14th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
15th. Ft. Sill, Okla. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 26th. Manila, P.I.
17th. V and C over Barracks, Wash. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
18th. V and C over Barracks, Wash. 28th. Manila, P.I.
29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSota, Fla. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
28th. Fort Rosecrans, Cal. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 92d. Fort Flagler, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
45th. Ft. Dupont, Del. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
122d. Key West Bks., Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. At Fort Howard, Md., to remain until about July 1, 1906.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1905.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Sailed for the United States June 15 from Manila, P.I. Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M assigned to Fort Thomas, Ky.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906.
9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K, Portland, Ore; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Sept. 30, 1905.
14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
17th Inf.—To sail from Manila, P.I., for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.
23d Inf.—Madison Barracks, N.Y. Some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.
28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
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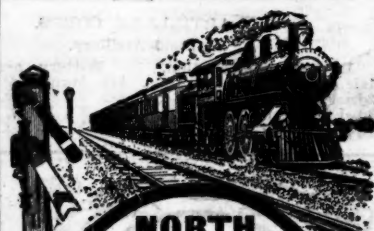


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